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# **CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS**

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## CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

Crime and Delinquency Abstracts is a publication of the National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information of the National Institute of Mental Health. It is one of several publications issued by the Clearinghouse as part of its comprehensive mental health information service. Crime and Delinquency Abstracts contains abstracts of the current published scientific and professional literature and of current ongoing research projects. Investigators who are engaged in a research project on crime and delinquency are invited to send a summary of the project to the Editor, Crime and Delinquency Abstracts, National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information, Office of Communications, National Institute of Mental Health, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

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NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION

ABSTRACTS

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS AND CURRENT PROJECTS--

AN INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## ABSTRACTS

78220

**AUTHORS:** Thomas, Mason P., Jr.  
**ADDRESS:** Institute of Government, University of North Carolina,  
 Chapel Hill, North Carolina  
**TITLE:** Delinquency prevention: the public school as a resource.  
**SOURCEID:** Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina, 1970. 96 p.

Proceedings from the Conference on Judicial Concern for Children in Trouble in Chapel Hill, North Carolina in 1970 are presented. The program participants were selected in the interest of determining what public schools have to contribute in modification or extension of services to youth whose behavior seems destined to lead them to delinquency and possibly to crimes against society. The major speeches concerned facts and fantasies regarding delinquency prevention; an overview of preventive programs; school and delinquency - a view from the bench; and implementation and political action. In addition a panel discussion, and discussion groups' reports are presented. Many ways in which schools contribute to delinquency are identified and it is concluded that sensitive and trained teachers have many opportunities to do delinquency prevention, but that the juvenile justice system must not be used inappropriately to dispose of school problems.

78236

**AUTHORS:** Larson, James D.; Fitzgerald, Bernard J.; Martin, Robert.  
**ADDRESS:** University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming  
**TITLE:** Social class, reported parental behavior and delinquency status.  
**SOURCE:** Psychological Reports.  
**SOURCEID:** 28(1):323-327, 1971.

The influence of social class on reported parental behavior is evaluated as a significant factor in social and solitary delinquency status. It was concluded, contrary to previous research, that social class cannot be considered a significant factor in differentiating social and solitary delinquents. Reported parental behavior of delinquents, as measured in this study, was also not highly related to social class. The findings do lend support to earlier research suggesting that solitary and social delinquents vary in etiology of their delinquency. 6 references. (Journal abstract modified)

78276

**AUTHORS:** Zehler, Ralph P., Jr.  
**ADDRESS:** Regional Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court,  
 Charlottesville, Virginia  
**TITLE:** Post Gault: one judges view of the juvenile court.  
**SOURCE:** Juvenile Court Journal.  
**SOURCEID:** 21(4):112-116, 1971.

The status of the juvenile court system after the Gault decision is assessed. The discussion centers on the need to make a clear distinction between the juvenile delinquent and the incorrigible child, the maintenance of traditional procedures at dispositional hearings, and the continuing need to separate the juvenile court system from the adult criminal court. A new concept for the juvenile court is suggested. 11 references.

78292

**AUTHORS:** \$03  
 California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research; Ferdun, Gareth S.  
**ADDRESS:** Educational Research Section, Division of Research,  
 Department of the Youth Authority, Sacramento, California  
**TITLE:** Employment, education, and violation experience of ward aides.  
**SOURCEID:** Sacramento, Department of the Youth Authority, 1971. 11 p.

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A research report is presented on employment, education, and violation experience of ward aides, based on data gathered by the Educational Research Section of the California Department of the Youth Authority. Primary emphasis is on recidivism of ward aides; statistical information on the number of ward aides obtaining positions in, or working towards, human service occupations; and problems involving the selection process, role of the aide, training, and communication. It is concluded that such programs should be evaluated in terms of subsequent schools and employment behavior, irrespective of its relationship to human service occupations. It is therefore recommended that a change in program emphasis for the California ward aide program is needed, along with establishment of a control group at 1 of the 4 state institutions for this purpose.

78293

AUTHORS: New York Senate Committee on Crime and Correction.  
ADDRESS: Senate Committee on Crime and Correction, Albany, New York.  
TITLE: The hidden society: annual report, Senate Committee on Crime and Correction, 1970.  
SOURCEID: Albany, N.Y., Senate Committee on Crime and Correction, 1971. 36 p.

The activities of the New York Senate Committee on Crime and Correction are reviewed, and an outline of the critical problems facing such agencies in 1971 is presented. Strong emphasis is placed on the need for reform in criminal justice systems, and it is suggested that the speedy trial bill is at the hub of a package of 8 criminal justice reform bills submitted by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Crime and Correction. Like the speedy trial provision, other criminal justice proposals before the Legislature are outgrowths of recommendations contained in the October 1970 report by this committee into the Tombs disturbances. The proposals include a state takeover of nearly all of the courts; state custody of all sentenced prisoners with terms of more than 15 days; and consolidation of all 4 New York City probation departments into 1 strong organization.

78302

AUTHORS: Farle, Howard H.  
ADDRESS: Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Los Angeles, California  
TITLE: Sociological aspects of police community relations.  
SOURCE: In: Farle, H., Student-instructor guide on police-community relations.  
SOURCEID: Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, 1970. 216 p. (p. 113-128).

Sociological conditions and principles of police community relations are related in outline form to instruct law enforcers. Problems encountered are conditions in the community such as low income and unemployment and police isolation by associating only with other peace officers. Sociology is defined and how it relates to law, small groups, social control and social stratification or social class are reviewed. Police programs in Los Angeles, Chicago, Washington, D. C. and Atlantic City, that apply sociological principles are mentioned. It is recommended that sociological principles be further applied in police work.

78303

AUTHORS: Farle, Howard H.  
ADDRESS: Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Los Angeles, California  
TITLE: Civil disobedience: concept and practice.  
SOURCE: In: Farle, H., Student-instructor guide on police-community relations.  
SOURCEID: Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, 1970. 216 p. (p. 129-147).

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Concepts, practice and relationship of civil disobedience to law enforcement are presented. A brief historical review is made of civil disobedience. Topics covered are: examples of civil disobedience; origin and escalation of contemporary civil disobedience; factors, abuse and limitations of constitutional rights and freedoms; dangers and causes of civil disobedience; and misuse of prejudice in civil disobedience. It is recommended that police enforce the law in a fair and impartial manner to build community support and remain neutral during crisis.

78304

**AUTHORS:** Earle, Howard H.  
**ADDRESS:** Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Los Angeles, California  
**TITLE:** Riots: a twentieth century plague.  
**SOURCE:** In: Earle, H., Student-instructor guide on police-community relations.  
**SOURCEID:** Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, 1970. 216 p. (p. 148-165).

The importance of the peace officer in preventing and controlling riots is discussed. A case history is presented to explain what happens after riots. In the twentieth century riots are seen to be a plague so commissions are appointed to investigate its causes, effects and prevention. Possible solutions recommended by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice and the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders are: police community relations programs, recruitment of minority group members, reassessment of position qualifications, standardization of information, disaster and inflammatory incident reports, rumor control clinics, utilization of the military, and citizens complaint procedures.

78342

**AUTHORS:** Kupperstein, Lenore.  
**ADDRESS:** author address not given  
**TITLE:** Treatment and rehabilitation of delinquent youth: some sociocultural considerations.  
**SOURCE:** Acta Criminologica (Montreal).  
**SOURCEID:** 4:11-104, 1971.

An attempt is made to ascertain the relationship between selected sociocultural factors and the treatment and rehabilitation of delinquent youth. The information upon which such of the discussion is based indicates the multidimensional character of the relationship, as it has been demonstrated to exist simultaneously at the communal, institutional, organizational and individual levels of analysis. The degree is indicated in which formal intervention mechanisms are preferred and substituted for unofficial and more informal methods of adjustment or resolution, and the ways are considered in which methods of handling delinquent youth vary with: 1) community perceptions of delinquency and delinquents, 2) the prevailing socioeconomic status of community residents, 3) the socioeconomic and ethnic background of the juvenile offender, and 4) the extent to which 2) and 3) are at odds. It is suggested that while middle class communities generally tend to adopt an individual and rehabilitative orientation, and to espouse a policy of absorption with respect to middle class offenders, their attitude toward lower class youths is more punitive in character and tends to derive from a negative image or stereotype of the life styles of the lower class. The individual juvenile is then judged within the framework of this collective orientation. 45 references. (Author abstract modified)

78346

**AUTHORS:** LeBlanc, Marc.  
**ADDRESS:** Department of Criminology, University of Montreal, Montreal, Canada  
**TITLE:** /Social reaction to juvenile delinquency: a stigmatic

analysis./  
 TITLE: La reaction sociale a la delinquance juvenile: une  
 analyse stigmatique.  
 SOURCE: Acta Criminologica (Montreal).  
 SOURCEID: 4:113-191, 1971.

The process of social reaction to juvenile delinquency was defined, as well as, the criteria used by the agencies of social control in deciding what factors brand the adolescent a delinquent. Starting with self-reported delinquency, its course is followed within the system of social regulations practiced by the public, the police and the courts. The data concern self-reported delinquency (measured by the questionnaire of Nye and Short on self-reported delinquency), delinquency officially known to the police, and the decisions taken by the police and judges with regard to delinquent acts. These data were gathered in 5 districts in Montreal, representing 5 social strata. The results show that the characteristics of the delinquent acts are more important than the socioeconomic milieu in determining what decisions are taken. However, the socioeconomic milieu does influence admission into the juvenile justice system, as well as judicial reaction. 73 references. (Journal abstract modified)

78355  
 AUTHORS: French, Laurence.  
 ADDRESS: Department of Sociology, University of New Hampshire,  
 Durham, New Hampshire  
 TITLE: A profile of the inmate population at the New Hampshire  
 State Penitentiary.  
 SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections.  
 SOURCEID: 13(1):43-51, 1971.

The study proposes to present a profile of the characteristics of the inmate population of the New Hampshire State Penitentiary. The data were obtained from administrative records of the entire population of 229 inmates in February 1969. The parameters with which the study is concerned involve the offence for which committed; personal, property, and nonvictim. The types of crime are compared with age, education and occupation.

78356  
 AUTHORS: Cormier, Bruno M.; Augliker, C. C. J.; Boyer, Raymond;  
 Kennedy, Miriam; Mersereau, G.  
 ADDRESS: McGill Clinic in Forensic Psychiatry, Montreal, Quebec  
 TITLE: The psychodynamics of homicide committed in a specific  
 relationship.  
 SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections.  
 SOURCEID: 13(1):1-8, 1971.

Victimology, an approach to offender and victim, provides a basis for the study of murder. Murderers have been studied according to subgroups based on the quality of relationships between them and their victims. Cases are cited in which there was a specific victim; wife, child or friend, but the cases are dissimilar as regards social background, emotional state and personality diagnosis of the offender. Common in many of the offender victim relationships is the factor that a point has been reached where the relationship has become intolerable, yet to separate is impossible. Suicidal attempts or ruminations are always present in marital murder, often present in other specific victim cases. Studies reveal that a psychotic murderer is more apt to commit suicide than the nonpsychotic. 6 references.

78358  
 AUTHORS: Gandy, John M.  
 ADDRESS: School of Social Work, University of Toronto, Ontario,  
 Canada  
 TITLE: Rehabilitation and treatment programs in the juvenile

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court: opportunities for change and innovation.  
 SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections.  
 SOURCEID: 13(1):9-23, 1971.

One aspect of juvenile court practice, treatment and rehabilitation services, is examined in light of the far reaching changes recommended by the Report of the Committee on Juvenile Delinquency of the Department of Justice in Canada. In the 5 years since release of the report there is no evidence of substantial changes in the type of treatment or rehabilitative programs administered by the courts. Some of the issues and problems facing the court in this area are identified with proposals that represent examples of approaches that provincial and local governments might consider for change and innovation in the service of juvenile offenders. 29 references.

78359

AUTHORS: Sheppard, Colin.  
 ADDRESS: Centre of Criminology, University of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada  
 TITLE: Towards a better understanding of the violent offender.  
 SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections.  
 SOURCEID: 13(1):60-67, 1971.

Despite some progress, particularly in the abolishment of capital punishment, violent offenders remain a stigmatized group, neither accepted nor treated in accordance with what has been learned about them. To better understand the violent offender some of the evidence and factual information surrounding violent crime and violent offenders is examined. The extent and trend of violent crime in the U. S. is discussed. The negative characteristics feared by the parole board and the community, are not found in the behavior of the violent offender both in prison and in the community. It is suggested that the violent offender and the crime he committed are not viewed dispassionately and in the light of available knowledge. What seems to be needed is a more rational approach based on the factual information which is already available. 16 references.

78360

AUTHORS: Kelton, Harold W. Jr.; Unkovic, Charles M.  
 ADDRESS: U. S. Federal Probation Office, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania  
 TITLE: Characteristics of organized criminal groups.  
 SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections.  
 SOURCEID: 13(1):68-78, 1971.

The Organized Crime (OC) system must be seen as resting on a broad base of consumers, or the public, and the only ultimate and real solution to the OC problem would be the development of a citizenry that does not need the services and programs now being provided by OC. Two approaches to the elimination of organized crime are: the traditional approach the target of which is the personnel of the OC systems; and the innovative approach whose target is the systems of OC. The arguments of the innovative proponents are persuasive. If through their proposed program of legislative reforms they remove the criminal sanctions on those behavioral acts that are consensual and arise from a public demand for certain goods and services which are now outlawed, then correctional workers are suddenly relieved of a whole segment of offender types. With this line of thinking, there are some strong assumptions which must be taken. First, it is assumed that with the passage of the legislation, and indeed, any other steps that accompany it, the huge criminal cartels of this country would disappear. The second big assumption is that such a sweeping cultural change would not be accompanied by substantial social losses. It is invalid to propose that a severe modification of society's values in regard to the goods and services described -- gambling, drugs, sexual activities -- would not bring about significant changes in most of the other values of society. 12 references.



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78396

AUTHORS: Shannon, Lyle W.  
 ADDRESS: Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Iowa,  
 Iowa City, Iowa  
 TITLE: Measuring delinquency and predicting later criminal  
 careers.  
 SOURCEID: Research Report, NIMH Grants MH-11367, MH-15726, 1970. 166  
 p.

Basic delinquency rates and trends, as represented by police contacts with juveniles, were described for Madison and Racine, Wisconsin. The differences between communities and within communities -- reasons for police contact, variation by year, and variation in referrals are emphasized. Two approaches to the construction of scales were discussed: Guttman type scales and geometric type scales. Problems were encountered in each case, and it was necessary to reject the hypothesis of unidimensionality, that is, that delinquency varies along a continuum in an internally consistent fashion from the most serious types of delinquent careers to the least serious types of delinquent careers. The possibility that various types of juvenile careers are discrete and qualitatively different rather than continuous and quantitatively different was considered. Three measures of delinquency are related to each other and it became apparent that a person's delinquency score varies markedly depending on the type of scale used. If some idea of the various types and patterns of delinquency are desired, then geometric scores are the best representation of police contacts, but if some quantitative index of how often a juvenile comes into contact with the police is desired, then simple number of contacts is most useful. The failure of added inputs to increase significantly the predictive efficiency of an item analysis scale is described. In conclusion a discussion is presented on the theory behind the approach used in predicting criminal careers and suggestions are made on the next steps to be taken. 39 references.

78409

AUTHORS: Wyrsh, Jakob.  
 ADDRESS: Stans, Switzerland  
 TRITITLE: /The case of Caesar Mo. and Simon Ca./  
 TITLE: Der Fall Caesar Mo. und Simon Za.  
 SOURCE: Schweizerische Zeitschrift fur Strafrecht (Bern).  
 SOURCEID: 86(2):143-180, 1970.

A Swiss physician discusses the life histories of 2 of his patients falsely convicted by the Swiss courts. The genetic, psychological, social and psychiatric factors that led these men to live on the margins of society and frequently into criminal association are explored.

78410

AUTHORS: Shoham, Shlomo; Pahav, Giora; Kreizler, A.  
 ADDRESS: Institute of Criminology, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv,  
 Israel  
 TITLE: The measurement of movements on the conformity-deviance  
 continuum as an auxiliary tool for action-research.  
 SOURCE: Acta Criminologica (Montreal).  
 SOURCEID: 3(70):105-141, (1970).

The results of testing a model for the study of delinquency among Israeli youth are reported. The model has 2 parts: a predisposition configuration, and the dynamic process of association (delinquent solutions of conflict situations in the primary socialization process). A questionnaire is administered to a youthful population. Results are analyzed with the aim of establishing potential criminality. 33 references.

78432

AUTHORS: Owens, David.

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ADDRESS: California Medical Facility, Vacaville, California  
 TITLE: A psychiatric treatment program for convicts.  
 SOURCE: Current Psychiatric Therapies.  
 SOURCEID: 10:179-181, 1970.

A psychiatric treatment program for convicts is described. The various programs categorized according to types of psychiatric treatment required are: treatment of acutely mentally ill prisoners, treatment of chronic mentally ill prisoners, psychiatric and neurological observation program, program for uncontrolled homosexuals, stress assessment unit, the group psychotherapy program, and the general program. These are briefly described.

78458

AUTHORS: Lynch, William S.  
 ADDRESS: Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.  
 TRITITLE: /Understanding organized crime./  
 TITLE: Address (Unpublished paper).  
 SOURCEID: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Norman, Oklahoma, 1970. 10 p.

Some basic concepts toward the understanding of organized crime are provided in an address presented before a conference on organized crime. The emphasis is placed on organization, and it is believed that any truly effective effort to eradicate organized crime must concentrate on destroying the organization. Some characteristics of this effective effort are: information, means of making organized crime unprofitable, imagination, and others --all with the objective of destroying a system, a network, an organization. It is emphasized that to destroy that organization, all resources which the law provides must be used in imaginative, innovative ways.

78459

AUTHORS: Kelley, Clarence M.  
 ADDRESS: Office of the Chief of Police, Kansas City, Missouri  
 TRITITLE: /Organized Crime./  
 TITLE: Remarks (Unpublished paper).  
 SOURCEID: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Norman, Oklahoma, 1970. 6 p.

Corruption and other related factors that are important to the success of organized crime are discussed as a portion of a conference on organized crime. The ability to corrupt is considered to be one of the most important factors. The methods of the organized crime syndicates vary, but there is a fairly consistent plan of infiltration. Some of the ways in which organized crime attempts to corrupt law enforcement personnel and political leaders are described, and warning against such corruption -- some of which is very subtle -- is issued. Recommendations are made for future efforts to make sufficiently significant inroads into organized crime activities. Included are recommendations for more closely coordinated law enforcement activities, increased knowledge about the crime syndicates and their members, and development of a plan of action.

78467

AUTHORS: Heckel, Robert V.; Mandell, Elizabeth K.  
 ADDRESS: Social Problems Research Institute, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina  
 TITLE: Crime and delinquency: a study of incarcerated offenders in South Carolina.  
 SOURCEID: Columbia, S. C., University of South Carolina, 1971. 222 p.

An attempt is made to develop a perspective with regard to crime and delinquency. It is apparent from the results that causal events as determined from demographic, sociological, psychological and personality data allow no sweeping generalizations; permit few identifications of commonality and permit no confidence that events

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which lead 1 young person to a life of crime, might not in another lead to a college degree and a respectable career in business. Failing to find reasons for criminality in social characteristics of the individual, focus is on the environment that surrounds the criminal act. Two courses of action appear promising in changing the criminal environment: 1) to modify the social environment where it is acknowledged to be defective and a breeding ground for the highest crime levels in society and 2) to solve problems with social prescriptions. It is concluded that white collar crime, drug and alcohol abuses and crimes against consumers continue without interruption and may well be on the increase. The cultural values which permit these abuses work against ever reaching a truly law abiding society. The need for the social institutions to become relevant, revitalized and to take stands on a variety of social issues is emphasized. 6 references. (Author abstract modified)

78471

AUTHORS: O'Leary, Vincent; Newman, Donald J.  
ADDRESS: State University of New York, Albany, New York  
TITLE: Conflict resolution in criminal justice.  
SOURCE: Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency.  
SOURCEID: 7(2):99-119, 1970.

In recent years, there has been a growing emphasis on treating police, courts, and corrections as part of a unified system of criminal justice. While this total system concept has important values, it can oversimplify a complex structure of persons and agencies in interaction with one another. And in the process of that interaction, conflicts arise. Although conflicts can serve positive ends, many of those in criminal justice tend to defeat the achievement of goals of the total system and of its parts. In order to better understand such conflicts, a conference was held at the School of Criminal Justice at Albany in which probation and police officials were asked to identify types of conflict existing between their agencies. The 4 types studied were: conflict based on dissensus reflecting differences in values among groups within a system; conflict arising from status and esteem differentials between individuals; operational conflict which is centered in the differences which occur when interrelated agencies seek to serve their own organizational requirements; and perceptual conflict, the result of distortions which prevent a clear image of the duties, functions, and purposes of others in the system from being transmitted effectively. A variety of resolution techniques are suggested which are specific to kinds of conflict. Alternative methods of a conflict resolution which might be pursued in criminal justice are discussed. 41 references. (Journal abstract)

78472

AUTHORS: Larson, Richard C.  
ADDRESS: Electrical Engineering Department, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts  
TITLE: On quantitative approaches to urban police patrol problems.  
SOURCE: Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency.  
SOURCEID: 7(2):157-166, 1970.

The use of hazard formulas for allocating police patrol personnel is reviewed and the need for new quantitative methods to assist decision makers is indicated. Mathematical models of patrol activity can be structured to provide insight to such planning and management problems as optimal design of patrol sectors, formulation of preventive patrol strategies, evaluation of technological and administrative innovations, and precinct by precinct allocation of personnel. Several illustrative models are discussed, with emphasis placed on the diversity of modeling applications in patrol operations and on the insights provided by use of the models. 14 references. (Journal abstract)



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78473

AUTHORS: Kitch, Thomas D.  
ADDRESS: Fleeson, Gooing, Coulson and Kitch Law Firm, Wichita,  
Kansas  
TITLE: Police perception of riot activity.  
SOURCE: Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency.  
SOURCEID: 7(2):120-156, 1970.

Police departments are usually viewed as monolithic institutions, and the attitude of policemen toward the function of the police department in society is often described as authoritarian. The latter description is challenged in a report, which reveals extensive division of opinion among policemen about major policy issues and about the nature of the department. During the riots which followed the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., on Thursday, April 4, 1968, the Chicago police department attempted to mobilize sufficient manpower to quell disturbances in the city's black communities. The partial success of this attempt is described in detail in order to establish a background for the discussion of police attitudes toward police and riot activity during the period which followed Dr. King's death. The pressure of service during the riot caused many policemen to form definite opinions. The divergence of these opinions does much to dispel the myth of a police monolith. 57 references. (Author abstract)

78474

AUTHORS: Hawkins, Gordon; Ward, Paul.  
ADDRESS: Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge,  
Cambridge, England  
TITLE: Armed and disarmed police: police firearms policy and  
levels of violence.  
SOURCE: Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency.  
SOURCEID: 7(2):188-197, 1970.

An attempt to determine whether arming the police does or does not tend to increase the level of violence in a community is described. The study was carried out in Australia where states which are relatively homogeneous in respect to population composition, culture, and general regulations regarding the ownership and carrying of firearms, pursue quite different policies in regard to police armament. It was found that rates of killing and wounding by and of the police appear to be highest in those states which follow the American policy in relation to arming the police and lowest in those states which maintain the English tradition of a disarmed police force. Moreover, although there is a direct correlation between the rate of killing police and the general homicide rate, the risk of being killed for policemen, which is always higher than for ordinary citizens, is relatively much higher in states which have adopted the American police firearms policy. 28 references. (Author abstract)

78515

AUTHORS: Selih, Alenka.  
ADDRESS: Pravni Fakultet, Institut za Kriminologijo, Ljubljana,  
Yugoslavia  
TITLE: /Juvenile delinquency in industrialization and  
urbanization./  
TITLE: Mladinska delinkvenca v razmerah industrializacije in  
urbanizacije.  
SOURCE: Revija za Kriminalistiko in Kriminologijo (Ljubljana).  
SOURCEID: 21(1):10-15, 1970.

Sociological implications of industrialization and urbanization with the impact of social changes brought along by both processes as sociological categories are discussed. Those characteristics of both processes which may have some influence on the existence of socionegative phenomena, e.g. juvenile delinquency, are especially stressed. The problem of an individual's situation in urban environment in Slovenia is discussed and data on changes in urbanization of this area in the last years are presented. These changes are related to the consequences arising from them for

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different groups and individuals and it is emphasized that the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency is to be studied in the frame of these changes. 13 references. (Journal abstract)

78529

AUTHORS: National Correctional Administration.  
ADDRESS: Stockholm, Sweden  
TRITITLE: /The correctional system 1969./  
TITLE: Kriminal varden 1969.  
SOURCEID: Stockholm, National Correctional Administration, 1970. 96 p.

Statistical data are presented in tabular form which summarizes items pertaining to the Swedish correctional system. Included are such matters as: costs, personnel training program, institutional population, sentences to youth prison, sentences to internment for dangerous recidivists, foreign citizens, health, furloughs, free labor permits, escapes, institutional employment, noninstitutional clientele and forecast through 1975. It is noted that international cooperation was maintained by attending seminars. The foreman's strike, May 12 to October 5, 1969, treatment experiments, library service and the narcotics problem are discussed.

78545

AUTHORS: Lehman, Paul E.  
ADDRESS: National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20014  
TITLE: Personal reflections on the historical development of the medical model as the standard for treatment in corrections (Unpublished paper).  
SOURCEID: Bethesda, Maryland, NIMH, 1970. 16 p.

The medical model of treatment in corrections was first used as an analogy to promote more humane treatment of offenders; later it gained prominence because crime itself was considered a symptom of an organic or mental disease. One of the reasons it has continued to be accepted is because of the prestige of the medical profession. As long as this model is accepted as the standard, therapeutic treatment with its emphasis on the one to one relationship becomes unrealistic for the vast majority of offenders. Acceptance of an unattainable ideal model has had a tendency to retard the development of alternative experimental models by providing those correctional administrators primarily interested in maintaining the status quo with rationalizations for present failures of the existing system. Consequently, little treatment is done in corrections today. That which is called treatment is usually some type of administrative processing. Such handling can be humane and even helpful to the offender. Until correctional goals are more carefully delineated, and until new methods are tried and evaluated, administrators and correctional personnel are in a position to justify anything they do to offenders as treatment. As long as this present situation continues, little progress will be made. Corrections must develop alternatives to the medical model -- models which are operationally and theoretically sound and which can be effectively evaluated. 27 references. (Author abstract modified)

78553

AUTHORS: Fitford, Jessica.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Kind and usual punishment in California.  
SOURCE: Atlantic Monthly.  
SOURCEID: March:45-52, 1971.

Procedures, organization, and administration of the California prison system, considered by many as a model of advanced, humane penology, are reviewed, and the validity of its assertions of superiority is questioned based on interviews and visits with criminologists, legislative researchers, sociologists, attorneys, and

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prison inmates. The effectiveness of the indeterminate sentence as an aid to rehabilitation is questioned, as well as the competence of the sentencing and paroling officials that make up the 9 member Adult Authority. The therapy and rehabilitation program is seen as arbitrary, undemocratic, and often attritional, and the prison disciplinary system suffers from the same deficiencies. Growing public concern with the administration of justice and the influence of several legal and social groups in the sentencing and imprisonment procedures, however, appear likely to force a number of fundamental changes. The first step in this direction must be the penetration of the traditional secrecy of prison administration and a comprehensive evaluation of the conditions under which inmates live and the policies under which these conditions are perpetuated.

78610

AUTHORS: Pearce, Janice; Garrett, H. Dean.  
ADDRESS: Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation,  
Utah State University, Logan, Utah  
TITLE: A comparison of the drinking behavior of delinquent youth  
versus non-delinquent youth in the states of Idaho and  
Utah.  
SOURCE: Journal of School Health.  
SOURCEID: 40 (3):131-135, 1970.

A study was conducted to examine the drinking behavior of adolescents in selected schools of Idaho and Utah, and to compare the drinking behavior of delinquent versus nondelinquent youth. Based on responses of 292 delinquent and 466 nondelinquent youth, it was established that definite differences in drinking behavior between these populations exist. Among the specific findings are: 1) a large percentage of the delinquent group drank alcoholic beverages than of the nondelinquent group; 2) delinquent girls drank as frequently as delinquent boys, while nondelinquent girls reported that they drank less frequently than either nondelinquent boys or delinquent girls; 3) the delinquent group began drinking at an earlier age than the nondelinquent group; 4) there was a relationship between parental drinking behavior and the drinking behavior of both groups for adolescents; and 5) more delinquents passed out or could not remember activities while under the influence of alcohol than nondelinquents. 5 references.

78653

AUTHORS: Bowles, Grover, Jr.  
ADDRESS: Baptist Memorial Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee  
TITLE: Amphetamines and sedatives are new targets of drug thieves.  
SOURCE: Modern Hospital.  
SOURCEID: 116(4):138, 1971.

With the development of the drug culture in our society, drug control problems in hospitals have been extended from narcotics to stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, analgesics, and even preparations containing codeine. Secure storage for all drugs is essential, and positive inventory control and well planned security measures will minimize wholesale theft, loss, or misappropriation of drugs by hospital personnel or outsiders. Specific steps towards this end are outlined.

78714

AUTHORS: Landau, Jack.  
ADDRESS: Office of Public Information, U. S. Department of  
Justice, Washington, D. C.  
TITLE: Preventive detention: public safeguard.  
SOURCE: Trial.  
SOURCEID: 6(1):23,25, 1970.

In response to the article by Alan Dershowitz opposing the enactment of a statute authorizing preventive detention, a case is stated supporting the enactment of such a statute. It is maintained

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that enactment of legislation for pretrial detention of defendants charged with serious violent felonies is one of many steps which society can and should take in its attempt to protect itself from the incursions of crime.

78715

AUTHORS: Dershowitz, Alan M.  
ADDRESS: Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts  
TITLE: Preventive detention: social threat.  
SOURCE: Trial.  
SOURCEID: 6(1):22,24,26, 1970.

President Nixon recently proposed that Congress enact a preventive detention statute under which dangerous hardcore recidivists could be held in temporary pretrial detention when they have been charged with crime and when their continued pretrial release presents a continued danger to the community. This system of preventive detention might probably reduce recidivism but the cost of such a system, in terms of unnecessary confinement to innocent persons or persons not likely to commit violence while awaiting trial, would be too high to justify preventive detention. 5 references.

78756

AUTHORS: Potenberg, L. A.; Sadoff, R. L.  
ADDRESS: Temple University Unit in Law and Psychiatry, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
TITLE: On guns--history, dynamics, and control.  
SOURCE: Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy.  
SOURCEID: 16(1,2,3,4):82-87, 1970.

A clinical study to investigate the psychodynamics of individuals using guns in criminal activities is summarized, based on data gathered from a group of inmates at a maximum security correctional institution. The study reveals a distinction between 2 groups of people using firearms in criminal activities. Members of the antisocial group have no specific need to use the gun unless their crimes are challenged. It would seem most difficult to attempt to control gun possession in this group since access is mostly underground and the guns are not licensed in the first place. However, the second group, representing fairly unstable, emotionally disturbed, paranoid individuals, has much better chance of control on psychiatric grounds. Many of these individuals do not show poor impulse control unless a careful history is elicited. For them the firearm becomes a part of their illness and thereby both individual and community are endangered by this contamination. It is suggested that the complexity of factors leading to dangerousness with guns is of such proportions that an effective screening program under current existing regulations is impossible. 3 references.

78789

AUTHORS: Gibbens, T.C.W.; Silberman, M.  
ADDRESS: Institute of Psychiatry, De Crespigny Park, London, S.E. 5, England  
TITLE: Alcoholism among prisoners.  
SOURCE: Psychological Medicine (London).  
SOURCEID: 1(1):73-78, 1970.

Results are presented from a survey of the incidence of alcoholism among the criminal population of London. A stratified sample of 404 prisoners and ex-prisoners from 3 contrasted London prisons were interviewed. Forty percent were found to be excessive drinkers, although drunken offenders with very short sentences were excluded. The significant differences between heavy drinkers and the rest are considered in relation to history and social status. 8 references. (Author abstract modified)

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78798

AUTHORS: Sanders, Wiley R.  
ADDRESS: Sociology Department, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina  
TITLE: Juvenile offenders for a thousand years: selected readings from Anglo-Saxon times to 1900.  
SOURCEID: Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1970. 453 p. \$12.50.

A detailed sampling of reports, documents and official records regarding juvenile delinquency in the United States and the nations which today make up the United Kingdom is presented, with selected readings from the Anglo-Saxon era to 1900. Much ancient material is included, as well as that of such recent nature as to never have been published. It is apparent that although delinquency is becoming a widespread problem in the Twentieth century, it has existed for many years, receiving its first public recognition with the passage of the first juvenile court act in Illinois in 1889. Prior to this time, juveniles were punished as adults, but it is emphasized that children for the most part, as recognized in British records, have been traditionally treated more leniently than adults. The collection includes extracts from rare books, pamphlets and other data on delinquency, arranged in historical perspective in chronological order from Anglo-Saxon times to 1900.

78817

AUTHORS: Frey, Martin A.  
ADDRESS: Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas  
TITLE: The right of counsel in student disciplinary hearings.  
SOURCE: Valparaiso University Law Review.  
SOURCEID: 5(1):48-70, 1970.

Control and regulation of the conduct and behavior of students remains the responsibility of the University who may employ formal disciplinary action against the student. When a student is faced with a disciplinary hearing his right to counsel becomes an issue. An attempt is made to explore the factors which could be said to create a right to counsel and to present tangential problems once a right has been recognized. Cases are cited which address themselves to the question of the right to counsel for a student, Dixon vs. Alabama State Board of Education establishes the right of evidentiary hearing in some cases of misconduct. Other cases weigh the balance of interest of the board of education and those of the students. The problem of defining the situations in which the right to counsel should be extended to the disciplinary hearings has no simple solution. As the law presently stands, it can only be said that there may be factors which warrant a right to counsel. No doubt, as students become more aware of the seriousness of the various disciplinary hearings and of their rights in such hearings, the factors supportive of the right will be more fully articulated by the courts. It is now clear, however, that students, administrators and attorneys are reluctant to extend the right to counsel. 83 references.

78819

AUTHORS: Darling, Stanton G., II.  
ADDRESS: Washington, D. C.  
TITLE: Youthful offenders and neglected children under the D.C. Crime Act.  
SOURCE: American University Law Review.  
SOURCEID: 20(2-3):373-431, 1970-1971.

On July 11, 1969, S.2601 was introduced as a first step toward President Nixon's goal of reorganization and restructuring of our present court system toward the eventual goal of creating one local court of general civil, criminal, and juvenile jurisdiction for the District of Columbia. The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia decided to separate into separate bills court reorganization and changes in the criminal code, resulting in S.2601 a



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reorganization measure and S.2869 a criminal code. The D.C. Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970 was signed by the President to take effect February 1, 1971. Provisions of the Act are presented in the article. 400 references.

78820

AUTHORS: McBride, Richard P.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Recent developments: constitutional law - juvenile adjudicatory hearings - reasonable-doubt standard held as due process requirement.  
SOURCE: Villanova Law Review.  
SOURCEID: 16(2):352-362, 1970.

The Supreme Court of the U.S. reversed the adjudication of a 12 year old youth by the New York Family Court, where there was a reasonable doubt of guilt, but adjunction was based upon a preponderance of the evidence. The Supreme Court held that due process requires the application of the reasonable doubt standard in all adult criminal trials and that this procedural right extends to all juvenile adjudicatory hearings in which a minor is charged with an act which would constitute a crime if committed by an adult. In re Winship, 397 U.S. 358 (1970). The Court based its decision upon the criterion of the essential elements concept provided in Kent v. United States and in re Gault. 56 references.

78821

AUTHORS: Lawton, Mary C.  
ADDRESS: Office of Legal Counsel, U.S. Department of Justice, Wash., D. C.  
TITLE: Juvenile proceedings - the new look.  
SOURCE: American University Law Review.  
SOURCEID: 20(2-3):342-372, 1970-1971.

The District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970 constitutes a major and significant change in the juvenile code in the District of Columbia. It is specifically designed to bring the District's juvenile code up to date and to forestall a great deal of litigation in the juvenile area. At the same time, there are unresolved issues, particularly with regard to preadjudication police procedures, with which the code does not attempt to deal; and there are, no doubt, numerous provisions, the interpretation of which can and will be argued. Moreover, a decision by the Supreme Court in the pending cases, mandating jury trial, would unquestionably require administrative adjustments and, perhaps, statutory changes in juvenile proceedings. In these respects the code does not firmly settle juvenile law in the District. Given these limitations, the new juvenile code is a serious attempt to set the guidelines and perimeters of a burgeoning area of law. Certain aspects will, no doubt, prove inadequate or perhaps unwise. But on the whole, it offers the promise of a workable juvenile system for both the child and the community. Much that is included is a significant improvement over the old system. Not to be overlooked, of course, is the fact that it offers the juvenile law practitioner in the District the first clear key to the maze of juvenile proceedings in the 64 year history of our juvenile system. Most important, all of this is done not as an isolated procedural code but rather as a part of the fundamental change involved in adopting the family court concept. Juvenile procedure is only one aspect of the new Family Division designed to give the people of the District help as well as strict justice in the area of family problems. 62 references. (Author abstract modified)

78822

AUTHORS: Rosenberg, Arthur Harris.  
ADDRESS: Laboratory of Community Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Cambridge, Massachusetts  
TITLE: Competency for trial--who knows best.

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SOURCE: Criminal Law Bulletin.  
SOURCEID: 6(11):577-589, 1970.

The article presents some early findings of research done in Massachusetts on the kinds and quality of information provided by mental treatment facilities to the courts in response to the 35 day court ordered observation of an accused's mental condition. Observations are made concerning who, the psychiatrist or the lawyer, appears best informed and best able to handle the competency issue. There is a lack of understanding and confusion about the legal criteria regarding competency and it follows that there is confusion by the psychiatrist and a failure to relate his medical findings in a relevant way. The court and counsel studied, also were unaware of the criteria for competency and usually relied on the recommendation by the hospital, conveyed by letter as to the accused's competency or incompetency to stand trial. 27 references.

78823

AUTHORS: McDonough, J. Norman; King, Donald B.; Garrett, James E.  
ADDRESS: Dept. of Law, St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri  
TITLE: Juvenile Court handbook.  
SOURCEID: South Hackensack, N.J., Fred B. Rothman, 1970. 54 p. \$5.75.

This juvenile court handbook covers practices and procedures of the juvenile court. Included are the role of the lawyer, the social worker and the court worker; the nature, structure, and workings of the court. 42 references.

78864

AUTHORS: District of Columbia Department of Corrections; Plair, Wendell; Jackson, Lorraine.  
ADDRESS: Washington, D. C.  
TITLE: Narcotic use and crime: a report on interviews with 50 addicts under treatment.  
SOURCEID: Washington, Research Report No. 33, 1970. 128 p.

Fifty narcotic addicts were interviewed by oral presentation of a questionnaire designed to study their patterns of narcotics use and its relation to crime. Half of the subjects were between 23 and 54 years old, the other half were 15 to 22 years old. The respondents were all black and were residents of 2 halfway houses administered by the Narcotics Treatment Agency of the District of Columbia. Only 44% of the adults and 16% of the youths would admit that they were drug addicts and the remaining proportion of each group admitted having a drug problem. Heroin was the starting drug for 64% of the adults and 44% of the youths. The remainder of each group started with marihuana. Overall data indicate that the bulk of criminal activity occurred in the nonperson property category. (26.5% for adults and 26.8% for the youths). An estimated 72% of all respondents ceased criminal activity during periods of abstinence. Criminal activity appeared to be a part of the life style of the addicts at the onset of addiction. Most of the drugs obtained by the addicts were purchased with money resulting from criminal activity. Shoplifting was the preferred criminal activity for both youth and adult groups. The median expenditure for drugs was \$68.00 per day for adults and \$40.00 per day for the youths. The youths were not as deeply immersed as the adults in the drug subculture and appeared to have more readiness for treatment and escape (halfway houses) programs. Methadone treatment was viewed favorably by most of the respondents, but they did not consider it a total solution to their drug problem. Methadone treatment appeared to reduce criminal activity sharply, but did not eliminate it. Neither did methadone completely eliminate the use of heroin, although its use was minimal. 7 references.

78909

AUTHORS: Boyd, B. A.  
ADDRESS: Mental Health Centre, Penetanguishene, Ontario, Canada  
TITLE: Forensic psychiatry: the psychopath: mad or bad.

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SOURCE: Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal (Ottawa).  
SOURCEID: 16(1):3-4, 1971.

Problems involving determination and the relationship between mental disorder and/or criminal behavior in forensic psychiatry are briefly discussed. It appears reasonable to assume that the disorder which presents grave antisocial behavior in a given personality is due to a psychic malady which makes it impossible to appreciate the nature and quality of his impulsive and violent acts. Consequently, it is justifiable to treat such behavior under Article 16 of the Criminal Code of Canada.

78910

AUTHORS: Forer, Lois G.  
ADDRESS: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
TITLE: No one will listen: how our legal system brutalizes the youthful poor.  
SOURCEID: New York, John Day, 1970. 352 p. \$8.95.

Outrages of justice toward the youthful poor in Philadelphia are described by case histories. Unlike the middle and upper classes, the poor are given second class justice. The true picture of well meaning people and foundations such as Legal Aid lawyers is presented. Events described take place in the community, law offices and law courts. Topics mentioned include the police, probation, treatment, testing, the ghetto and temporary detention.

78911

AUTHORS: Forer, Lois G.  
ADDRESS: Philadelphia, Pa.  
TITLE: What is a juvenile?  
SOURCE: In: Forer, L., No one will listen.  
SOURCEID: New York, John Day, 1970. 352 p. (p. 25-41).

A typical day at Juvenile Court in Philadelphia is described. The setting, powers and procedures of the court are described. A glossary is included giving the standard legal word with the equivalent juvenile court term and its definition. It is concluded that poor children who do not have the services of a lawyer cannot obtain fair treatment under the present juvenile court system.

78912

AUTHORS: Forer, Lois G.  
ADDRESS: Philadelphia, Pa.  
TITLE: The police and the poor.  
SOURCE: In: Forer, L., No one will listen.  
SOURCEID: New York, John Day, 1970. 352 p. (p. 42-66).

The relationship of the police to the youthful poor in the community is discussed and contrasted with the treatment of the middle class child. Case reports of police brutality to children are given. An investigation of these cases was requested but was not done. Community groups have formed committees concerning juvenile delinquency but their recommendations did not include disciplinary actions for police or the awarding damages to victims of police brutality.

78913

AUTHORS: Forer, Lois G.  
ADDRESS: Philadelphia, Pa.  
TITLE: The disposal unit.  
SOURCE: In: Forer, L., No one will listen.  
SOURCEID: New York, John Day, 1970. 352 p. (p. 67-83).

Procedures, with case histories, of the disposal unit of the juvenile detention center are described. The intake interview which takes the place of a preliminary adult hearing is usually done by a



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social worker or probation officer. A judgment is made whether there is adjustment (no further action), court out (release child pending trial) or court in (hold child in jail until his hearing before juvenile court). Information on the report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice pertaining to the juvenile justice system is presented.

78914

AUTHORS: Forer, Lois G.  
ADDRESS: Philadelphia, Pa.  
TITLE: In the matter of . . .  
SOURCE: In: Forer, L., No one will listen.  
SOURCEID: New York, John Day, 1970. 352 p. (p. 84-105).

Children's hearings before a juvenile court are described. Case histories are presented including one of 9 boys accused of making an obscene telephone call. Court decisions are quickly made with scanty information as the children seldom have opportunity to locate witnesses. More than two thirds of the children investigated were actually innocent of the offences they were charged with. Children are often placed in correctional institutions despite their innocence.

78915

AUTHORS: Forer, Lois G.  
ADDRESS: Philadelphia, Pa.  
TITLE: Temporary detention.  
SOURCE: In: Forer, L., No one will listen.  
SOURCEID: New York, John Day, 1970. 352 p. (p. 106-133).

The problems of temporary detention are explored; these include being detained overlong for psychiatric evaluation (no time limit is set for detention and there is no bail), no one person, or judge is responsible for a child; many are forgotten; no one has or takes the time to study a case and determine what is best for the child. Many are institutionalized without cause and are confined for long periods of time. They do not get proper schooling, they are given calmatives drugs to quiet them, but do not get proper treatment.

78916

AUTHORS: Forer, Lois G.  
ADDRESS: Philadelphia, Pa.  
TITLE: Testing, testing . . .  
SOURCE: In: Forer, L., No one will listen.  
SOURCEID: New York, John Day, 1970. 352 p. (p. 134-152).

Problems of neuropsychiatric testing in juvenile delinquency hearings are explored. Some children with low IQ's were considered mentally retarded but were actually functional illiterates. Cases presented include that of an emotionally disturbed brain damaged boy who shot his father. He was found by the court to be mentally competent. Psychiatrists seldom recommend needed therapy. All of the children seem to be given the same tests and sent to the same institutions regardless of their offense.

78917

AUTHORS: Forer, Lois G.  
ADDRESS: Philadelphia, Pa.  
TITLE: The myth of treatment.  
SOURCE: In: Forer, L., No one will listen.  
SOURCEID: New York, John Day, 1970. 352 p. (p. 153-171).

The myth of treatment at correctional institutions is explored. Prisons are not seen to be effective in punishing or in changing behavior. Juvenile institutions are to provide for the welfare of the child, but actually do little in the way of care, therapy, education or training. A case is presented of a boy requiring

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guidance rather than institutionalization. Almost all of the children need remedial education but do not receive it. A boy's diary of his life at a youth development center revealed no schooling, training or rehabilitative therapy. Another case is related of a 14-year-old-girl who did poorly at school and was placed in a special school for 10 years, but instead of being helped she was put to work.

78918

AUTHORS: Forer, Lois G.  
ADDRESS: Philadelphia, Pa.  
TITLE: The alternative of probation.  
SOURCE: In: Forer, L., No one will listen.  
SOURCEID: New York, John Day, 1970. 352 p. (p. 172-185).

Probation and alternate means of placing juvenile delinquents are described. Alternate means include discharging the child and turning him over to his parents or committing the child to an institution. A person on parole is left in the community but must report to his probation officer and follow certain rules. Due to case overload, the officer only sees his cases once every one to 3 months. The children do not confide in the officer, knowing that he will bring them to court. Thus the officer is in an ambivalent position, he should be the key to rehabilitation, but instead is hindered by the system.

78919

AUTHORS: Forer, Lois G.  
ADDRESS: Philadelphia, Pa.  
TITLE: Battledore and shuttlecock.  
SOURCE: In: Forer, L., No one will listen.  
SOURCEID: New York, John Day, 1970. 352 p. (p. 186-196).

Evidence is presented of the difficulty to obtain justice in some juvenile cases. Judges do not take time to study all of the evidence and are inclined to accept the testimony of white police and reject the testimony of black witnesses and defendants. Illegal actions occur, including placing children of minimal age in an institution, violating writs of habeas corpus and beating children in order to obtain confessions. While the children's cases are being pushed from one court to another, they often stay in jail, illegally, for long periods of time.

78920

AUTHORS: Forer, Lois G.  
ADDRESS: Philadelphia, Pa.  
TITLE: Parental state: infantilized parents.  
SOURCE: In: Forer, L., No one will listen.  
SOURCEID: New York, John Day, 1970. 352 p. (p. 220-233).

The factor of infantilized parents in juvenile delinquency is explored. Cases are presented of such parents who ask the court to take the child off their hands when they find him a burden. The school, police and poor families have the attitude that every problem involving a child should go to juvenile court but often relatives can take care of the situation. The courts often take in children who flee their hostile homes. Many parents do not realize that the delinquency petitions they sign may keep the child in an institution until he is 21. When a ghetto girl becomes pregnant, the boy is separated from her by placement in an institution or in the armed service but a middle class boy is not separated from his family but instead is returned to school or college.

78923

AUTHORS: Forer, Lois G.  
ADDRESS: Philadelphia, Pa.  
TITLE: Halving the crime rate.

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SOURCE: In: Forer, L., No one will listen.  
SOURCEID: New York, John Day, 1970. 352 p. (p. 259-268).

Possible ways of halving the crime rate are explored. Arrest figures show that children are charged with offenses for which adults would not have been arrested. Many of these children are poor, black and have difficulty with school. It is suggested that children not be permitted to leave school until they can read. School in Philadelphia ends at 2:30 with no homework given which leaves the children with nothing to do for the rest of the day. It is suggested that the schools stay open until 6 and that the children be given homework. These children also need adequate medical care to cope with school. Other suggestions are: schools should be guarded to prevent theft and vandalism; stores should not be self-service, to prevent shoplifting; and cars should be made available on hourly rental basis to poor teenagers, to prevent car theft.

78924

AUTHORS: Forer, Lois G.  
ADDRESS: Philadelphia, Pa.  
TITLE: The fall.  
SOURCE: In: Forer, L., No one will listen.  
SOURCEID: New York, John Day, 1970. 352 p. (p. 295-305).

The Community Legal Services successful attempt to get rid of the Office for Juveniles in Philadelphia is described. The system of juvenile justice from the judges to the police must be improved, in order that the position of lawyers who represent the poor can be clarified. Poor black children have the right to equal justice and counsel under the law.

78925

AUTHORS: Forer, Lois G.  
ADDRESS: Philadelphia, Pa.  
TITLE: The power structure and the poor.  
SOURCE: In: Forer, L., No one will listen.  
SOURCEID: New York, John Day, 1970. 352 p. (p. 306-332).

The relationship of the power structure of the justice system to the poor in obtaining justice for its youth is explored. In the spring of 1965 in Philadelphia neither the Legal Aid Society nor the Defender Association would represent poor children. The Community Legal Services joined with the Legal Aid Society and received funds from the Office of Economic Opportunity and established the Office for Juveniles. They found it took more time to represent poor children than wealthy adults since ghetto children find it difficult to speak to strangers. Law students were used at the Office of Juveniles. The Community Legal Service abolished the Office of Juveniles to work on projects of law reform.

78926

AUTHORS: Forer, Lois G.  
ADDRESS: Philadelphia, Pa.  
TITLE: Seekers after truth.  
SOURCE: In: Forer, L., No one will listen.  
SOURCEID: New York, John Day, 1970. 352 p. (p. 333-352).

Research on the poor is analyzed. Research is being carried out by many including universities and the commercial press. Topics of research include: juvenile gangs, prisons, bail and welfare. They are considered irrelevant and superficial studies done in a hasty manner with rash proposals for change. More suitable topics are suggested, such as the role of the public school and the rights of children. The operation of the litigation system for the poor can be studied by observation rather than by questionnaires. It is felt that the establishment of separate law offices for the poor will widen the gap of the existing 2 unequal systems of law for the poor and the nonpoor in the United States.

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78972

AUTHORS: Bartlett, Frank E.; Cook, Patrick E.; Price, A. Cooper.  
 ADDRESS: Department of Psychology, Florida State University,  
 Tallahassee, Florida 32306  
 TITLE: The community adaptation schedule: a validation study  
 on federal prisoners and vocational students.  
 SOURCE: FCI Research Reports.  
 SOURCEID: 2(2):1-7, 1970.

The Community Adaptation Schedule (CAS) was administered to 45 prisoners at a federal prison and 40 nonprisoners at a vocational technical school in an attempt to test the hypothesis that nonprisoners would score in the direction of greater community adaptation as assessed by the CAS than would prisoners. The CAS differentiated the 2 groups on several indices. The results are discussed in terms of the backgrounds and situational variables affecting the 2 groups. Implications of the study for a revision of the CAS were considered. 5 references. (Author abstract modified)

78990

AUTHORS: Glinfort, E. K.; Haggerty, W.; Houston, C.; Lee, J. R. C.;  
 Sinclair, Don; Thompson, G. R.; Pugh, Beverley.  
 ADDRESS: Ontario Association of Corrections and Criminology,  
 Ontario, Canada  
 TITLE: Chapter 17: the prison report of the Canadian Committee  
 of Corrections.  
 SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections (Ottawa).  
 SOURCEID: 13(1):52-59, 1971.

A report and an evaluative review are made of: "The prison report of the Canadian Committee of Corrections" by a study group of the Ontario Association of Corrections and Criminology. It is believed that this chapter, as do other sections of the Report, suffers from an approach which is at the same time too brief and too generalized. Agreement is expressed to some recommendations of the Committee: discontinuance of corporal punishment, reduction of prison population, and limited agreement with recommendation on distribution of management between federal and provincial jurisdictions. Closer examination of the latter area is suggested. Opinion is expressed that the recommendations of the Committee are presented in a way which implies support of the longstanding pattern of custody and control quite separately from the planning which is designed to meet therapeutic and rehabilitative needs. Need for planning to meet the individual offender's needs is emphasized. Much of the time of the study group has been spent in the development of a scheme which, from the point of classification, will allow for the full integration of the security; and treatment needs of any individual. It is believed that a new classification system is needed, and guidelines for achieving therapeutic goals and for offering temporary protection are offered and discussed. Program criteria are proposed for: 1) those institutions utilizing static security, and 2) those institutions utilizing dynamic security streaming. A new concept, suggested by the Committee as a basis for the prison system; a concept offered as an alternative to the Guimet position, is outlined. In conclusion, this question is raised: should the prison system be made a public corporation divorced from the political realm or is the political pressure which so often causes correctional action and reaction essential to public education and progress in this field?

78991

AUTHORS: Gandy, John M.  
 ADDRESS: School of Social Work, University of Toronto, Toronto,  
 Ontario, Canada  
 TITLE: Rehabilitation and treatment programs in the juvenile  
 court: opportunities for change and innovation.  
 SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections (Ottawa).  
 SOURCEID: 13(1):9-23, 1971.

One aspect of juvenile court practice -- treatment and rehabilitation services -- is examined, particularly in relation to opportunities for change and innovation. The treatment and rehabilitation programs in the juvenile court are both considered of prime importance in determining the nature and role of the court in the total network of community services developed to deal with the problem of juveniles. It is concluded from the examination that while the climate is rarely conducive to major changes in institution that are well established in the community. With regard to the juvenile justice system in Canada, the situation is such that today, for the first time in 40 years, prospects for far reaching reforms are distinctly favorable. Criticisms of the court in Canada and elsewhere have ranged from lack of protection of the legal rights of juveniles to the ineffectiveness of the court as an agency for prevention and control of delinquency. Critics of the court, for the most part, have been in agreement that in practice it has been ineffective in the rehabilitation and treatment of delinquents. Reasons for criticisms are discussed, and it is stated that any efforts for court reform must make provision both for the development of new resources and for improvement and extension of existing services. The roles of community based programs and juvenile court administered rehabilitation and treatment programs are compared and discussed. A conclusion is reached that the future role of the court in delinquency prevention and control will depend on the willingness of staff to share the role of treader and thus accept a redefinition of their role. Failing to do this, the court will find itself truly an agency whose only role is the legal processing of juveniles in conflict with the law and other community institutions. 22 references. (Author abstract modified)

78992

AUTHORS: Sheppard, Colin.  
 ADDRESS: Centre of Criminology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa,  
 Ontario, Canada  
 TITLE: Towards a better understanding of the violent offender.  
 SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections (Ottawa).  
 SOURCEID: 13(1):60-67, 1971.

Some of the evidence and factual information surrounding violent crime and the violent offender in Canada and the United States is examined in an attempt to move towards a better understanding of the violent offender. The President's Commission on Crime, the source of some of the data reported here, concluded that there is no discernible correlation between the availability of the death penalty and the homicide rate, when the relationship of capital punishment to violent crime was examined. The violent offender in prison and in the community is discussed on the basis of statistics from both Canada and the U.S. the latter in regard to the question of whether the violent offender will continue to kill and injure other people once his freedom has been restored. There is evidence that indicates that the violent offender, if given the opportunity of conditional freedom, generally does not violate such trust by inflicting further injury or loss of life. The conclusion reached after this study is that no attempt has been made to propose a policy of leniency towards the violent offender. Indeed there are many such individuals who would pose a threat to the lives of members of the public if they were freed from confinement. Certainly communities should be protected from them, even to the extent of imprisoning such persons, perhaps for an indeterminate period of time. What has been suggested is that the violent offender and the crime he committed have not been viewed dispassionately and in the light of the knowledge that is available, either by the general public, politicians or correctional planners and practitioners. What seems to be needed is a more rational approach based on the factual information which is already available. The need for providing the public with more accurate information is stressed. 8 references. (Author abstract modified)



CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

78993

AUTHORS: Melton, Harold W., Jr.; Unkovic, Charles M.  
 ADDRESS: United States Federal Probation Office, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania  
 TITLE: Characteristics of organized criminal groups.  
 SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections (Ottawa).  
 SOURCEID: 13 (1):68-78, 1971.

Characteristic patterns of the form and structure of organized criminal (OC) groups in the United States are presented and examined. Many sociological generalizations are suggested by a search of the data. The members of the OC groups are not unlike the members of legitimate groups in a very strict sense. Their goals are the same; that they pursue these goals through illegitimate channels cannot be explained in terms of psychology (abnormality) or degeneracy. Viewing the criminal as being antisocial, assaulting, manipulative and psychopathic, is believed to be a peripheral view of the actual situation, and if an attack is made from this viewpoint, only peripheral results would be obtained. The structure of the OC groups is presented graphically. The place of the customers, or public, or ordinary citizens, as they interact with other members, may be considered to make up a significant part of the OC group. There appears to be agreement that the activity of the OC groups should be eliminated; proposals for accomplishing this fall into 2 general categories. The traditional approach urges a highly professional, efficient, and concentrated attack by the investigative agencies of the government, with the public and other governmental agencies and social institutions playing closely coordinated roles (the war on crime) with the personnel of the OC systems as target. The other, a fast emerging school of thought, is the innovative approach in which the target is seen as the systems of the OC themselves. These approaches are evaluatively discussed. It is believed that the real solution to the OC problem is to kill it at its roots. What this entails, and other ways of dealing with the problem are discussed. 8 references.

78998

AUTHORS: Barnes, Robert Earl; Sarro, Ronald.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TITLE: Are you safe from burglars.  
 SOURCEID: Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday, 1971. 176 p. \$5.95.

The tricks of the burglar's trade are revealed by an imprisoned criminal who has burglarized 3,000 places and stolen millions of dollars' worth of cash and goods. Common errors by which people become easy prey for housebreakers are described and basic precautions to discourage burglarizing are given. Locks such as the dead bolt lock and the key chain door lock, solid doors, and laminated glass for windows provide the best property protection. The best kinds of safes and alarm systems are described. Suggestions are made to avoid business burglaries and to protect apartments as well as private houses. Much more could be done about crime if law enforcement officials concentrated more on securing evidence against those who purchase stolen property.

79017

AUTHORS: McSpaden, P. James.  
 ADDRESS: Courthouse, Manchester, Iowa  
 TITLE: The boy, the deputies, the jail: the story of Joey.  
 SOURCEID: New York, William-Frederick, 1970. 147 p. \$4.40.

This novel, about the fate of Joey, a juvenile delinquent from the Middle West, and his relationships with the juvenile justice system, was written to effect community action. The story takes place from the time of Joey's first arrest for a minor crime, placed in jail before his hearing where he was put on probation which procedure is repeated and finally ends in his committing a major crime. His thoughts and involvement with his family, the deputy sheriffs, social workers and court authorities are discussed.

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Interspersed is the private story of the life of a deputy sheriff and his wife.

79042

AUTHORS: Dugaw, John E.; Lynch, Henry T.  
ADDRESS: Creighton University School of Medicine, Omaha, Nebraska  
TITLE: Medical students as "probation officers" for juvenile offenders.  
SOURCE: Nebraska State Medical Journal.  
SOURCEID: 56(2):60-62, 1971.

A program is described in which medical students from Creighton University worked as Volunteer Probation Officers for the Juvenile Court of Douglas County, Nebraska. It has been shown that this program is valuable from the standpoint of society and the court. It is believed also, that if such a volunteer program exists in the county where a medical school is located, students with an interest in this particular field will profit through participation in it. (Author abstract modified)

79075

AUTHORS: Washington State, Department of Social and Health Services.  
ADDRESS: Department of Social and Health Services, Division of Institutions, Adult Corrections, Washington  
TITLE: Planning prospectus.  
SOURCEID: Washington, Department of Social and Health Services, 1970. 158 p.

The 1970 planning prospectus for adult corrections in the State of Washington is presented, with a general philosophy of corrections including use of professional rehabilitationists, promotion of responsible citizenship, use of counseling and education of the prisoners. A survey team on adult corrections made recommendations to organize and administer the programs of correction, probation and parole. They include topics such as training of personnel, diagnosis of prisoners, research, physical plants, community relations, law, inmate mail and industries. A report on observations of European correctional systems is included. Laws concerning adult criminals are reviewed. Community publicity of correctional programs and personnel training are described. There is an appendix on alternatives to conjugal visiting.

79129

AUTHORS: Vignola, H. P.  
ADDRESS: Service de la Police, Montreal, Quebec, Canada  
TITLE: /Phenomenon of student protest in Quebec./  
TITLE: Phenomene de la contestation etudiante au Quebec.  
SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections (Toronto).  
SOURCEID: 13(1):79-90, 1971.

The phenomenon of student protest in Quebec is discussed in relation to the growth of youth as a political force and the situation in the world as a whole. An analysis of events in Quebec is presented, along with a discussion of protest on university and secondary school levels, subversive elements involved, and a profile of the protest or activist. The police role is also considered, including police attitude in the face of protest, the assurance of order, regulation to control the protestors, and dispersing a crowd. 13 references.

79195

AUTHORS: Stone, Joseph; Buskin, Robert K.; Goff, Donald H.  
ADDRESS: Criminal Court of the City of New York, N. Y.  
TITLE: An inquiry into the juvenile centers operated by the office of probation.  
SOURCEID: New York, Office of Probation, 1971. 87 p.

Results are presented from a study of juvenile detention in New York City. In the course of inquiries, examination was made of all prior reports and studies on the subject; interviews were conducted with scores of people, including children, staff members, experts and other interested parties. A review was made of records and reports of the juvenile detention centers and the Office of Probation. Unannounced visits were made to the 3 juvenile detention institutions for the purpose of observing conditions and conducting interviews. The study of these centers was directed not only to specific charges but also to an analysis of administration and operation. Recommendations are made to help alleviate conditions in the juvenile centers which are so desperately in need of correction that no further delay can be tolerated.

79197

AUTHORS: Shah, Smt. Jyotsna H.  
ADDRESS: Central Bureau of Correctional Services, New Delhi, India  
TITLE: Kidnapping of children for purposes of begging.  
SOURCE: Samaj-Seva (Poona).  
SOURCEID: 20 (12):9-12, 1970.

Results from a study of the problem in India which deals with kidnapping of children or maiming them for purpose of begging are presented. The Committee was to suggest measures for providing adequate shelter, education and other appropriate services to children who are kidnapped or deformed for being used as beggars; suitable amendments to the existing legislation with a view to providing deterrent punishment for kidnappers; appropriate preventive services. A detailed scheme for the implementation of the various suggestions was drawn up. The 4 year review revealed that, 25 children were being abducted annually by miscreants who abused them for purposes of begging.

79198

AUTHORS: Eynon, Thomas G.; Reckless, Walter C.  
ADDRESS: Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio  
TITLE: Companionship at delinquency onset.  
SOURCEID: Carbondale, Southern Illinois University, 9 p. 25 cents.

The role of companionship in the etiology of delinquent behavior was investigated in a group of 363 white juvenile boys who as first offenders were committed to a state school. Findings suggest that presence of companions is a major component of male delinquency, regardless of the age of delinquency onset, and as a modality companionship fits into what Sutherland some years ago called a mechanistic explanation of behavior in contrast to a genetic approach to the study of causation. In this respect, agreement with the Gluecks that companionship may not be causative in the genetic sense but strongly disagree with them that it is not present at early onset of delinquency. It is present at early as well as late onset. The sociologists who still insist that bad companions are a genetic causative factor in individual case histories will have to find research instruments which can demonstrate that certain elements of companionship experience had been internalized by the child prior to onset of delinquency and were activated at the time of onset of delinquent behavior, in most instances by the explosion of the interaction of companionate behavior at the time.

79216

AUTHORS: Commonwealth of Virginia Department of Welfare and Institutions.  
ADDRESS: Bureau of Research and Reporting, Virginia Dept. of Welfare and Institutions.  
TITLE: Commitments to county and city jails and city jail farms year ended June 30, 1970.  
SOURCEID: Virginia, Department of Welfare and Institutions, 1970. 21 p.



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Statistical reports are given for the year ending June 30, 1970 of commitments to the county and city jails and city jail farms in Virginia. Commitments by age, offense, race, sex, authorities, county or city by individual jails and jail farms and prisoner days are summarized and compared. There was an increase in juvenile delinquency and an increase in all offenses except for assault.

79217

**AUTHORS:** San Francisco Committee on Crime; Lasky, Moses; Orrick, William H., Jr.; Reichert, Irving F., Jr.  
**ADDRESS:** 300 Montgomery St., Room 709, San Francisco, California 94104  
**TITLE:** A report on the criminal courts of San Francisco, part 1, the superior court backlog: consequences and remedies.  
**SOURCEID:** San Francisco, San Francisco Committee on Crime, 1970. 72 p.

The San Francisco Committee on Crime reports consequences and remedies of the Superior Court backlog as part one of its report on the criminal courts of San Francisco. The report deals with court congestion and plea bargaining. Reasons for backlog are longer trials, increased filings, increased use of pretrial motions, master calendar procedures and unusual number of difficult cases. The time to disposition and to jury trial is given for a sample of 127 cases. Suggestions to alleviate backlog are: assignment of judges from the civil courts, use of civil courts for felony preliminary hearings and pretrial motions, adequate staffing for criminal courts, better master calendar procedures, civil court reform, court consolidation, pretrial motion procedures, use of computers, reduce size of jury and make changes in substantive court law. The processing of defendants charged with felonies in San Francisco and disposition of felony cases by guilty pleas in San Francisco Superior and Municipal Courts are described in the appendices.

79224

**AUTHORS:** Berner, P.; Grunberger, J.; Sluga, W.  
**ADDRESS:** Psychiatrisch-Neurologische Klinik der Universität Wien, A-1090 Wien, Spitalgasse 23, Austria  
**TRITITLE:** /The videorecorder as a therapeutic device: a behavioral therapeutic technique for prison inmates./  
**TITLE:** Der Videorecorder als therapeutischer Behelf: eine verhaltenstherapeutische Technik bei Strafgefangenen.  
**SOURCE:** Zeitschrift für Psychotherapie und Medizinische Psychologie (Stuttgart).  
**SOURCEID:** 21(1):21-27, 1971.

Group psychotherapy for asocial criminals and characterologically complicated persons endeavors to reinforce positive social interactions. The videorecorder, used as a therapeutic device, enables storage of behavioral data, which can then be fed back as new information. The taking of an optical - acoustical group position allows new group dynamics confrontations. The group, as a social practice ground ("social forfield"), possesses, by using the videorecorder, an additional level of self-criticism and control at which behavior therapy principles can be employed. A psychotherapeutic technique, which included an attempt to build in the videorecorder as atherapeutic device, was developed on an experimental basis. 8 references. (Journal abstract modified)

79240

**AUTHORS:** Committee on Youth and Correction.  
**ADDRESS:** Dept. of Public Affairs, Community Service Society of New York, 105 E. 22 St., New York, New York 10010  
**TITLE:** 1970 Youth and correction legislation in New York State.  
**SOURCEID:** New York, Department of Public Affairs, 1970. 58 p. \$1.00.

Highlights of the 1970 New York State Legislative session are

# CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

reported by the Youth and Correction Committee whose broad charge has been to support and work for adoption of measures for improved social conditions in meeting the needs of people in the fields of courts, correction and crime control; narcotics and drug abuse; education, training and employment for disadvantaged youth. A major interest is legislation particularly but not exclusively on the State level for youth and adults. This report deals exclusively with state legislation. Guidelines for action on legislation are presented; bills that became law, bills vetoed by the Governor, published positions on various bills are recorded.

79241

AUTHORS: State of California; Wolodney, Steve E.; Daetz, Douglas.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: An analysis of narcotic/drug arrests and arrestees in California: 1960-1969.  
SOURCEID: San Jose, Public Systems, Standard Agreement No. 136, 1970. 192 p.

The objectives of a program of statistical analysis and mathematical modeling were: 1) to establish a baseline of data descriptive of the California drug experience on which to base programs for education, prevention, and rehabilitation; 2) to determine requirements for establishing a data analysis program dealing with the more complex drug abuse problems. Results show that narcotics arrests increased at an exponential rate from 1960 to 1968, with a significantly greater number in 1969. The increase is mainly in marihuana and other nonopiates. Arrests are increasing among first offenders, juveniles, and the white middle class, and in all areas of the state. These increases in narcotics arrests are felt by all agencies of the criminal justice system. Suggestions in the prevention area include devising an effective instrument to measure drug usage, assessing community and individual attitudes, and developing a mental health index. Preliminary estimates of costs are about \$345,000 in development and about \$265,000 for annual operation. 1 reference.

79290

AUTHORS: Murphy, Patrick V.  
ADDRESS: New York, New York  
TITLE: Remarks by New York City Police Commissioner to the National Association of Citizens Crime Commissions, Washington-Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C., December 7, 1970.  
SOURCE: Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy.  
SOURCEID: 16(1,2,3,4):5-9, 1970.

The topic of what the police expect of the citizenry is explored. The climate in which the police operate should be changed; conditions which breed crime should be eliminated. Citizens can demand that the current nonsystem of criminal justice be developed into a system, and that correctional institutions do a better job of rehabilitation. The police also need the cooperation and support of the community in order to function well.

79291

AUTHORS: Jadhav, D. J.  
ADDRESS: Maharashtra, India  
TITLE: People's role in prevention of adult crime and treatment after-care and rehabilitation of adult offenders.  
SOURCE: Samaj-Seva (Poona).  
SOURCEID: 21(4):13-15, 1971.

The situation concerning juvenile delinquency and crime in India is reviewed and suggestions are made for community action and participation of the people in prevention and correctional programs. At present there is no adequate social consciousness about the problem, and preventive, treatment, and aftercare programs are meager

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and uncoordinated. It is believed that such programs are the proper activities of the society and community because the sources of control of conduct for a person lie in his social environment.

79292

AUTHORS: MacFaden, William E.  
ADDRESS: Los Angeles Superior Court, Los Angeles, California  
TITLE: Changing concepts of juvenile justice.  
SOURCE: Crime and Delinquency.  
SOURCEID: 17(2):131-141, 1971.

Some changes which have taken place in juvenile justice as a result of the Gault decision and the report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice are described and the roles and responsibilities of those involved in the juvenile court process are discussed. With the Gault decision, the Supreme Court has delivered a clear ultimatum to all juvenile courts and persons dealing therewith that if they are engaged in any type of proceeding whereby they can restrict or control the freedom of a juvenile, up to and including the adjudication process, they shall do so as courts, not as social agencies. The juvenile is entitled to his constitutional rights, and the courts and agencies in handling him must conduct all proceedings in accordance with due process until the court has acquired the right to engage in the corrective reformatory or rehabilitative features of the juvenile system. It is believed that the cooperation and respect of juveniles, parents, and attorneys will be gained, that there will be much more careful screening before petitions are filed, that the process will be fairer, and that far greater care will be exercised in dispositions. Government agencies will concentrate on community programs, treatment centers, psychiatric services and concentrated delinquency prevention programs. 2 references. (Author abstract modified)

79295

AUTHORS: Scarpitti, Frank R.; Stephenson, Richard M.  
ADDRESS: Sociology Dept., University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware  
TITLE: Juvenile court dispositions: factors in the decision-making process.  
SOURCE: Crime and Delinquency.  
SOURCEID: 17(2):142-151, 1971.

The factors juvenile court judges consider in rendering dispositions are discussed on the basis of a study of 16 and 17 year old delinquent boys. Data were gathered over a 3 year period on 1,210 adjudicated delinquents and included social background and delinquency history information, as well as scores on a standard personality inventory. The correctional facilities to which boys were assigned represent a rough continuum ranging from the minimal supervision of probation to the full confinement of a state reformatory. The general pattern of distribution is one in which the proportions of boys who are likely to be more disadvantaged, more delinquent, and more psychologically atypical increase from probation to the reformatory. To the extent that the programs are organized progressively to treat youths increasingly more delinquent or possessing characteristics usually associated with delinquency risk, the court appears to be making effective dispositions. 9 references. (Journal abstract modified)

79296

AUTHORS: Wheeler, Gerald R.  
ADDRESS: Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Service, Los Angeles, California  
TITLE: Children of the court: a profile of poverty.  
SOURCE: Crime and Delinquency.  
SOURCEID: 17(2):152-159, 1971.

The relationship of child neglect and delinquency to poverty is discussed. A majority of neglect and delinquency cases can be

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attributed to economic stress. Yet the magnitude and nature of poverty in America are largely ignored by the social work professions. Sociologically research has, for the most part, treated poverty as a dependent variable or a secondary influence on family social functioning. What is required, however, is to treat it as an independent variable or determinant factor. The failure to do so has created an educational vacuum on the subject of poverty in most social work schools and in public agencies serving the poor. Childhood poverty is producing thousands of orphans of the living, removed from their own homes for reasons directly attributable to the consequences of poverty. A culture of poverty exists in America and is fostered by the public institutions. Recognition of the rights of children, particularly the children of the poor, has been somewhat promoted by the Gault decision. But, if the juvenile court is to stop functioning as a throwaway machine for disadvantaged children, it must assert more control over its delegate agencies serving the poor. 23 references. (Journal abstract)

79297

AUTHORS: Palston, William H., Jr.  
ADDRESS: Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, Falls Church, Virginia  
TITLE: Intake: informal disposition or adversary proceeding?  
SOURCE: Crime and Delinquency.  
SOURCEID: 17(2):160-167, 1971.

The application of the Gault decision to the preadjudication stage of juvenile court proceedings is discussed and the adjustments made in this stage by the Falls Church (Virginia) Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court to follow the guidelines established by Gault are described. At each stage of the proceeding against the child, beginning with his contact with the police, an effort is made to apprise the child and his parents of the child's rights. When the case reaches the intake department, the accused child is seldom interviewed if he is accused of an offense which would be a crime if he were an adult. Information is obtained from the complainant, usually a police officer, but occasionally the victim of the offense, before a petition is filed. In cases involving incorrigibility, runaway, and truancy the child is frequently interviewed, but not before he has been advised of his rights. 1 reference.

79316

AUTHORS: Westley, William A.  
ADDRESS: McGill University Industrial Relations Centre, Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada  
TRITITLE: /Violence and the Police./  
TITLE: Introduction.  
SOURCE: In: Westley, W., Violence and the police.  
SOURCEID: Cambridge, Massachusetts, MIT Press, 1970. 222 p. (p.1-14).

The topic, violence and the police, is introduced in part by a statement of purpose: this is a study of police department, of an occupation, and of the relationship between law, custom, and morality. The police are the municipal police. A brief historical review of police function shows that while the police originated as a kind of guard detail, with a responsibility for enforcement of the law and maintenance of public order, their duties have proliferated over the years and have today become a major municipal service organization. The police have been neglected in the sociological literature. One study concerns the police attitude toward the juvenile court, the need of the police to guard against criticism, and the necessity for maintaining respect for police authority. The significance in studying the police with respect to the relationship between law, custom, and morality lies in the analysis of the impact of the customs they develop and the occupational morality of the men, or the way in which they enforce the law. The major research objectives and the method of research of this study are presented. The latter is in the form of a case study of a small police department through observation and intensive interviewing. There

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were 3 general stages, and the research covered a year. The choice of a police department is described. The department was located in an industrial city of 140,000 persons which had a large slum area, a large Negro population with a history of friction with the white population, a high crime rate, an organized political machine and extensive vice and gambling. 4 references.

79366

AUTHORS: Komisaruk, Richard.  
ADDRESS: Oakland, California  
TITLE: Psychiatric issues in the incarceration of juveniles.  
SOURCE: Juvenile Court Journal.  
SOURCEID: 21(4):117-120, 1971.

Psychiatric issues in the incarceration of juveniles are discussed, including 1) the need of infants for a consistent mothering experience; 2) the atmosphere of both facilities for delinquent children and shelter homes; and 3) counter phobic attitudes of delinquent youth in jail like situations. Several recommendations for change are listed, dealing with various aspects of facilities, treatment, and legal rights of children. 4 references.

79367

AUTHORS: Sultan, Paul; Ehmman, Gerhard E.  
ADDRESS: National Conference of Christians and Jews, 43 West 57th Street, New York, New York 10019  
TITLE: The employment of persons with arrest records and the ex-offender.  
SOURCEID: 40 p. 50 cents.

The booklet is an attempt to distill some of the highlights of a series of seminars and institutes dealing with the employment of persons with arrest records and the ex-offender in the Los Angeles Watts area. A clear analysis of the problem is offered along with specific remedial measures and certain mechanisms for reducing its dimensions. The suggestions are based on concrete examples of actual accomplishments. Included in the discussion are training and job orientation programs, psychological barriers, institutional programs, probationary period extension, guidelines for evaluation of police records, and bonding difficulties. 36 references.

79383

AUTHORS: no author.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: The cost of crime and of social defence against crime: summary of the Second International Symposium in Comparative Criminology.  
SOURCE: Acta Criminologica (Montreal).  
SOURCEID: 4:193-208, 1971.

An international symposium on comparative criminology held April 29 to May 2, 1970, in Saint-Marquerite, Canada was 1 in a series aimed at developing perspectives for evaluating the effectiveness of social defense systems by applying techniques of operations research, cost benefit analysis and social forecasting to the criminal justice system. Particular emphasis was placed on the connection between research done in the universities and its implementation at the government level. Summaries are given on the discussions of the 4 symposium work groups, and a listing of participants and observers is included.

79393

AUTHORS: Department of the Youth Authority.  
ADDRESS: Sacramento, California  
TITLE: Compensatory education in the California Youth Authority, 1969-1970: Elementary and secondary education act, title I.



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SOURCEID: Sacramento, California Youth Authority, 1970. 32 p.

A report is presented on compensatory education in California, the result of a compilation of evaluative studies by the Youth Authority. Evaluations are provided of 1) the Differential Education Project at Paso Robles School for Boys, 2) the Nelles System Project, and 3) the Community Treatment Project. The Differential Educational Project was developed to determine if a similar grouping of individuals within classrooms would allow for the development of teaching styles which were appropriate for the personality types. The Nelles Systems Project is an attempt to apply behavior modification techniques and to revise the rehabilitation system at the school. The Community Treatment Project provides educational services to wards on parole. Institution remedial reading and mathematics services, as well as the Aide Training Program, are also evaluated, and auxiliary services funded by ESEA are reviewed. 4 references.

79439

AUTHORS: Benson, Howard O.; Kerper, Hazel B.; Killinger, George G.; Weisenhorn, Donald J.  
ADDRESS: Institute of Contemporary Corrections and the Behavioral Sciences, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas 77340  
TITLE: Texas law enforcement inservice training: a survey and manual for improvement of inservice training.  
SOURCEID: Huntsville, Texas, Sam Houston State University, 114 p. \$2.50. Vol. 2.

If police candidates are chosen on the basis of their ability to cope with the complexities of the society they serve, then police agencies must be prepared to offer them continuous quality training that will preserve their ability to correctly interpret the letter of the law. A manual is designed to serve the following objectives: 1) to demonstrate the lack of and the need for improving the expanding inservice training; 2) to examine federal financial assistance that is available for law enforcement training and education; 3) to assist police agencies with their planning for interservice training, and 4) to familiarize police agencies with departmental training. Information, suggestions and standards for the operation of inservice training, are the focal points.

79453

AUTHORS: California Department of the Youth Authority; Seckel, Joachim P.  
ADDRESS: Sacramento, California  
TITLE: Interim assessment of the Jobs Related to Training project.  
SOURCEID: Sacramento, Department of the Youth Authority, 1970. 19 p.

The Jobs Related to Training project (JRT) at an institution for older youthful offenders deemed to be in need of vocational training is described and followup results are reported. The major aim of the project was to increase employability and job adjustments through job placement, job referrals, and related supportive services. Parole followup data show that the group of wards given JRT job placements or referrals generally had a somewhat higher violation rate than did other groups not given such JRT assistance. This difference may be due, in part, to a selection process whereby wards deemed to be most in need of job finding assistance were considered for JRT services. Among the wards paroled the first 4 months of 1969 (FY 69 study group), approximately 82% were involved in a full time program of employment and/or school attendance during their initial 3 months in the community. The highest percentage (90.2) in a full time program was found for the group placed on jobs by JRT, as compared to the other groups referred to jobs and groups not given JRT job finding assistance. Similarly, for the sample of wards paroled the first 4 months of 1970 (FY 70 study group), the highest percentage (75.6) engaged in a full time program was obtained for the JRT job placement group. Concerning wards who were in the available labor force, 57%

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of the FY 69 study group and 51% of the FY 70 study group had full time employment at the end of 3 months of parole. For both groups, the percentage having full time jobs was slightly higher among the wards placed on jobs than among those referred to jobs by JRT. The degree of relationship between the type of vocational training received and the kind of job held within the first 3 months on parole was examined for the FY 69 study group. A moderate to strong relationship was obtained for 48% of the wards surveyed. The types of training which were likely to be followed by related jobs included mechanical, automotive, and welding trades. (Author abstract modified)

79456

AUTHORS: Bund, Emanuel.  
ADDRESS: 1860 Broadway, New York, New York 10023  
TITLE: Mental health court digest.  
SOURCEID: 14(8):1-6, 1971.

Summaries of 6 state and federal court decisions in 1970 relating to mental health are given. The decisions concern a secret psychiatric examination in a criminal case, civil commitment as a sexual psychopath, an epileptic patient burned in a state hospital, the professional qualifications of a psychiatrist, a lawyer convicted of deviate sexual conduct, and a request for mental observation in a criminal case. 6 references.

79458

AUTHORS: Sikka, K. D.  
ADDRESS: Department of Criminology and Correctional Administration, Tata Institute of Social Sciences Deonar, Bombay 88, India  
TITLE: A brief outline of services for the prevention of juvenile delinquency.  
SOURCE: Journal of Social Welfare (Poona).  
SOURCEID: 21(3):29-30, 1970.

The rationale, essentials, and proposed services of a program for the prevention of juvenile delinquency are discussed. The chief aim would be the healthy use of time by children and the treatment of minor behavior problems. The chief services would be recreational, educational, medical and nutritional, and individualized aid.

79469

AUTHORS: Ray, Edward T.; Kilburn, Kent L.  
ADDRESS: Porterville State Hospital, Tulare County, California  
TITLE: Behavior modification techniques applied to community behavior problems.  
SOURCE: Criminology.  
SOURCEID: 8(2):173-184, 1970.

A case is presented for the adoption of behavior modification techniques in probation. Such techniques are particularly well suited to professionals in probation because their use does not depend on extensive psychological or psychiatric training. Various kinds of behavior modification programs have been successful in institutions because it has been possible to control essential elements of the environment. A frequent criticism of extension of similar programs to community settings is that conditions which made programs feasible in institutions are not available in community settings. It is stated that some of the institutional conditions do exist in the community. Implications for parole officers are outlined. 17 references.

79500

AUTHORS: Snyder, Eloise C.  
ADDRESS: Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania  
TITLE: The impact of the juvenile court hearing on the child.

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SOURCE: Crime and Delinquency.  
SOURCEID: 17(2):180-190, 1971.

A study of 43 probationers between the ages of 10 and 16 revealed that the juvenile court hearing has a significant impact on the child involved (particularly if it is his first hearing), rendering at least some children more capable of change during this phase in the delinquency pattern than during any later phase. This change capability seems to decrease markedly with the passage of time. It is suggested that if the change capability is not utilized the child's delinquent tendencies may be strengthened, rendering him less capable of change after the hearing than he was before it. Fear was the dominant emotion experienced by the children both before and during the hearing. The children felt most hostile toward the police and least hostile toward the judge, probably because 1) the children come to the hearing with a more negative stereotype of police than of the judge, 2) the police are more directly involved in uncovering the offense than is the judge, and 3) the judge is less directly accessible to the children and their parents, giving him a greater aura of mystery than that of the police. Finally, it was found that during the interviews most children experienced difficulty in using abstractions, suggesting that delinquent children may learn to deal with abstractions at a later age (if at all) than nondelinquent children. 8 references. (Author abstract modified)

79501

AUTHORS: Tait, C. Downing, Jr.; Hodges, Emory P., Jr.  
ADDRESS: Dept. of Psychiatry, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia  
TITLE: Follow-up study of predicted delinquents.  
SOURCE: Crime and Delinquency.  
SOURCEID: 17(2):202-212, 1971.

A study which began with 179 elementary school children in 1954 and followed 151 of them to the end of the juvenile jurisdiction period succeeded for about 3 out of 4 cases in predicting which boys would become known to juvenile court on a delinquency complaint by age 17. These results were surprisingly similar to those of the original retrospective study by the Gluecks, who devised the main prediction instrument. Predictions on a small sample of nondelinquents were not as accurate as those reported by the Gluecks, but no generalizations are offered because of the sample's smallness. Final juvenile data about the results of preventive intervention in the 1950's corroborated earlier findings about the limited prospects of reducing delinquency in a heterogeneous groups of juveniles by social service casework with children and families under the conditions of this project. A need is seen for more careful delineation of ways to select cases and settings in which to apply various kinds of preventive intervention measures, old and new. The next major search in this field should be for measures that can be instituted to promote child development and/or prevent delinquent development among the school population as a whole and among individual children once they have been identified as potential delinquents. 18 references. (Journal abstract modified)

79530

AUTHORS: Tierney, Kevin.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Courtroom testimony: a policeman's guide.  
SOURCEID: New York, Funk and Wagnalls, 1970. 244 p. \$7.95.

The police are the occupational group most frequently called upon to appear in court but in spite of this, little is done to ensure that police officers will present their information competently on the witness stand. A guide is presented to improve the effectiveness of the policeman as a witness in the courtroom. Included in the guide are the general subject of courtroom testimony and the special problems that arise when a police officer must give evidence. 194 references.



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79546

AUTHORS: Alderman, Richard M.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: The XYY syndrome: its effect on criminal responsibility in New York.  
SOURCE: Syracuse Law Review.  
SOURCEID: 21(4):1221-1234, 1970.

The possible uses of the XYY syndrome in a court of law, and how, if at all, it may affect criminal liability are examined. The syndrome is discussed in regard to its cause, incidence and effect; its relationship to the defenses of insanity, diminished responsibility, and automatism, and to sentencing. It is concluded that in its current status, the XYY syndrome's applicability to the law of New York must be purely conjectural. It appears unlikely, however, that it would constitute sufficient legal evidence to totally absolve the defendant of criminal responsibility. The significance of the XYY syndrome to the law might not be limited merely to its employment as a criminal defense. It should be employed in the sentencing process, as well as in connection with the institutionalization of the individual who possesses the syndrome.

79551

AUTHORS: Cook, Joseph G.  
ADDRESS: University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee  
TITLE: Subjective attitudes of arrestee and arrestor as affecting occurrence of arrest.  
SOURCE: Kansas Law Review.  
SOURCEID: 19(2):173-183, 1971.

Subjective attitudes of the arrestee and the arrestor are studied as they affect occurrence of arrest. It is noted that recent Supreme Court decisions have made it clear that the resolution of the constitutionality of a particular set of events in the context of the fourth amendment demands a precise determination of the nature of the confrontation. The reasoning in 3 companion cases -- Terry v. Ohio, Sibron v. New York, and Peters v. New York -- is illustrative of the fine analytical distinctions with which courts must concern themselves. The extent to which courts have considered the state of mind of the parties as relevant in the determination of the occurrence of an arrest and the constitutional pitfalls of such analysis is examined.

79561

AUTHORS: Stratta, Erica.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: The area of the research.  
SOURCE: In: Stratta, E., The education of borstal boys.  
SOURCEID: New York, Humanities Press, 1970. 228 p. (p. 1-31).

As a preliminary to the study of the educational experience of a group of borstal boys in relation to the educational facilities, as part of borstal training, the following areas are examined: a) the conception and development of education within penal institutions; b) educational provision as a part of borstal training today; c) the area it is proposed to examine; d) an outline of current research into borstal training; and e) the method of selection of the sample.

79562

AUTHORS: Stratta, Erica.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: A description of the sample.  
SOURCE: In: Stratta, E., The education of borstal boys.  
SOURCEID: New York, Humanities Press, 1970. 228 p. (p. 32-65).

A description is made of the 363 borstal boys, used as the sample to study the present approach to education in borstal institutions, with a view to establishing a) whether they could be

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considered representative of the borstal population as a whole and b) the characteristics of such a population which have relevance to education as part of borstal training. The following aspects are, therefore, covered: environment, intelligence, previous educational experience, work record, criminality, and present offence and borstal allocation.

79563

AUTHORS: Stratta, Erica.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Previous educational experience.  
SOURCE: In: Stratta, E., The education of borstal boys.  
SOURCEID: New York, Humanities Press, 1970. 228 p. (p. 66-113).

In evaluating the present approach to education in borstal institutions, a questionnaire is completed by the sample of borstal boys. The chapter is an analysis of the questionnaire together with extracts from oral interviews with a subsample. The information from the boys is of 2 kinds: quantitative data on such matters as type and number of schools attended, amount of absence, experience of further education, and qualitative data relating to their interests and attitudes. The boys' answers have been grouped according to: age on and attitudes towards leaving school; information on schools attended; examinations; absence from school; subjects which have been useful since leaving school; subjects which were interesting at school; preparation for leaving school; attitude towards leisure; leisure activities; further education; future plans and ambitions.

79564

AUTHORS: Stratta, Erica.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Education as a part of borstal training.  
SOURCE: In: Stratta, E., The education of borstal boys.  
SOURCEID: New York, Humanities Press, 1970. 228 p. (p. 114-141).

This chapter is an examination of the educational provision, including vocational training, in 9 borstal institutions. These 9 institutions were selected so as to provide a representative cross-section of borstals. It is assumed that the conclusions which will emerge will have general application. The section examines the following areas: institutions visited; institutional differences; the training pattern in borstal institutions; organizational structure; the function of the tutor organizer; educational provision.

79565

AUTHORS: Stratta, Erica.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: An alternative role for education.  
SOURCE: In: Stratta, E., The education of borstal boys.  
SOURCEID: New York, Humanities Press, 1970. 228 p. (p. 142-180).

Based on the examination of the present approach to education in borstal institutions, recommendations for an alternative role are presented. The chapter begins with a summary of the important factors relating to education to have emerged from the study, and continues by outlining an alternative role for education as part of borstal training. There follows a discussion on the organizational and structural changes which would be necessary to implement an alternative educational role, and the chapter ends with a discussion on research and development work, which, it is argued, should be an essential part of experiment and change in education in borstal.

79568

AUTHORS: Carroll, James L.; Fuller, Gerald B.  
ADDRESS: Canadian Penitentiary Service, Canada  
TITLE: An MMPI comparison of three groups of criminals.

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SOURCE: Journal of Clinical Psychology.  
SOURCEID: 27(2):240-242, 1971.

Fifty nonviolent, 50 violent and 50 prisoners with sexual offenses were administered the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI). IQs and ages were compared between the groups. Group 1 differed from group 3 on 6 MMPI personality variables (F, K, Pd, Pa, Sc and Ma). The only other significant difference was between groups 1 and 2 on the F scale. Differences between groups for age was significant. When this variable was controlled, group 1 was significantly different from the other 2 groups on 3 MMPI variables (F, Sc and Ma), and appeared to exhibit the most deviant personality picture of the 3 groups. 6 references. (Author abstract)

79593

AUTHORS: Cartwright, Desmond S.; Howard, Kenneth I.; Reuterman, Nicholas A.  
ADDRESS: University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado  
TITLE: Multivariate analysis of gang delinquency: III. age and physique of gangs and clubs.  
SOURCE: Multivariate Behavioral Research.  
SOURCEID: 6(1):75-90, 1971.

A sample of gang members and a comparison group of club boys are compared with reference to national norms for age, height and weight of juveniles. Possible relationships between these variables and 5 behavior factor scores are examined. It is found that the gang boys are shorter than club boys at the subgroups as well as the aggregate level. It is also found that gangs differ among themselves on age, height and weight. These differences are related to differences in behaviors. Furthermore, gangs differ sharply among themselves in regard to the within gang connections between age, height and weight and behavior. Discussion centers upon group process effects. 10 references. (Author abstract)

79594

AUTHORS: Hammerman, Robert I. H.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Baltimore experiments with truancy program.  
SOURCE: Juvenile Court Journal.  
SOURCEID: 21(4):109-111, 1971.

The Baltimore Juvenile Court policy of no longer committing children to training schools whose sole offense is truancy is discussed. A list of 13 truancy causal factors is given. Also included is a compilation of 12 recommendations proposed by a state committee on the treatment of teenage drug addicts.

79655

AUTHORS: Community Planning Council; Vesey, Galyn A.  
ADDRESS: 520 Insurance Building, Wichita, Kansas 67202  
TITLE: Juvenile delinquency prevention and control planning in Sedgwick County - 1970: a summary of task force report meetings reflecting a critical review of some of the major planning issues significant in Sedgwick County.  
SOURCEID: Wichita, Kansas, Community Planning Council, 1970. 50 p.

Summaries of the meetings of 5 task forces concerned with issues related to juvenile delinquency prevention and control planning in Sedgwick County, Kansas, are presented. Present facilities and practices are evaluated and recommendations made in the following areas: 1) drug abuse and law enforcement; 2) juvenile court, detention, and probation; 3) statutory age and parental responsibility; 4) the role of the school and total community; and 5) institutional resources and aftercare.

79694

AUTHORS: Waldo, Gordon P.; Hall, Nason E.  
ADDRESS: Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida  
TITLE: Delinquency potential and attitudes toward the criminal justice system.  
SOURCE: Social Forces.  
SOURCEID: 49(2):291-298, 1970.

Results of a survey of delinquency potential and attitudes toward the criminal justice system are reported. A questionnaire dealing with attitudes toward the criminal justice system was administered to 626 seventh grade boys. Guttman scales were developed for 9 attitude dimensions associated with the criminal justice system and the relationship of these attitudes to measures of delinquency potential was examined. All of the associations were negative as hypothesized, but of low magnitude. The relationship with delinquency potential was much stronger for some attitudes toward the criminal justice system than others. When race was controlled the relationships varied. The relationship between delinquency potential and attitudes toward the criminal justice system is very complex and many issues must be resolved before a complete acceptance can be made of the generalization that potential delinquents hold more unfavorable attitudes toward the criminal justice system than potential nondelinquents. 14 references. (Author abstract modified)

79703

\$03

AUTHORS: Jorgensen, James D.  
ADDRESS: University of Denver, Denver, Colorado  
TITLE: John Augustus revisited: the volunteer probation counselor in a misdemeanor court.  
SOURCE: Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy.  
SOURCEID: 16(1,2,3,4):63-68, 1970.

The use of volunteer probation counselors in corrections is discussed, and the program at the Denver County Court diagnostic clinic is described. The volunteers receive training in the form of a 3 night training class to familiarize themselves with the psychology of deviant behavior, counseling, court procedures, and agency resources. The philosophy of the probation system is to offer probation to multiproblem offenders and poor risks in an attempt to override the self-defeating attitudes of such persons through use of volunteer workers in place of the punitive approach. The approach is seen as particularly valuable in light of past experiences by professional probation officers in enforcement and the impact of professionalization on relationships with offenders. In addition, reduction of the case load on professionals allows more time for diagnostic and presentence work. Finally, the enthusiastic and determined attitudes of volunteer workers appear most effective in establishing meaningful relationships with the probationers. 5 references.

79738

\$03

AUTHORS: Kertesz, Iare.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Problems of methodology in criminal psychology.  
TITLE: A metodologia es a metodika kerdesei a kriminalpszichologiaban.  
SOURCE: A Pszichologia Modszerei (Budapest).  
SOURCEID: 12:487-501, 1970.

Psychological methodology means the application of the laws and categories of dialectical materialism to mental phenomena. The development of concrete research methods is founded on that of methodology. In the field of criminal psychology healthy, normal but morally distorted and socially unadapted individuals are encountered. The methods employed in criminal psychology coincide fundamentally with general psychological methods, the difference, however, is that the application of methods is determined by different aims. It is a surplus requirement in reference to the methods that they must be not

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only exact and reliable in themselves, but must also comply with various other requirements, such as, possible social implications, the observation of the relevant laws, the safeguarding of the lawful rights of the subject and the recording of examination data in accordance with the standpoints of legal procedural demands as well. 30 references. (Journal abstract)

79751

AUTHORS: Council of Judges of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.  
ADDRESS: New York, New York  
TITLE: Provision of counsel in juvenile courts: a policy statement.  
SOURCEID: New York, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1970. 34 p. \$1.00.

A statement by the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges concerning the provision of counsel in several situations involving children is presented. Guidance is given in providing attorneys in the juvenile court, in providing counsel during police investigation, detention and intake, adjudicatory hearing, and other special proceedings, in problem areas such as the responsibility of the court where the interests of the parents and child conflict, or where the child needs investigative and other resources in addition to council. Statutes and decisions governing counsel are analyzed and various methods of providing lawyers for parties in juvenile court are described. 79 references.

79773

AUTHORS: Idaho State Board of Correction; May, Raymond W.  
ADDRESS: Idaho State Penitentiary, Box 7309, Boise, Idaho 83707  
TITLE: A report on recommendations and priorities for upgrading Idaho corrections, 1970 -- 1975.  
SOURCEID: Boise, Idaho State Board of Correction, 1970. 43 p.

Recommendations and priorities for upgrading the Idaho corrections system for the 5-year period 1970 to 1975, together with tentative cost estimates for the implementation of these recommendations are presented. The substantive content of the plan is based upon the collected experience of key staff members of the Idaho corrections system. Current trends in correctional methods and philosophies as they have been reported in a number of important documents, and the findings and recommendations of investigators who have examined various aspects of the Idaho corrections system in detail were used as the basis for the recommendation. 11 references. (Author abstract modified)

79782

AUTHORS: New South Wales Department of Child Welfare.  
ADDRESS: New South Wales, Australia  
TITLE: Child Welfare Department of New South Wales Annual Report - 1969.  
SOURCEID: New South Wales, V.C.N. Blight, 1970. 68 p.

The 1968-1969 fiscal report for the New South Wales Department of Child Welfare is presented. The following programs are described: 1) the field division - school related concerns; 2) training schools; 3) delinquency; 4) dependent children; 5) dependent parents; 6) adoption; 7) kindergartens and child care centers; 8) special services for staff training, research, information, and psychological counselling. Detailed statistical tables for personal information for wards, and personal information and criminal records for delinquents are presented. Male delinquency rates did not show any significant increase, and there was a decrease in female delinquency rates. An increased area of responsibility is the care of the intellectually handicapped child.



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79791

AUTHORS: Council of State Governments.  
ADDRESS: 36 West 44th Street, New York, New York 10036  
TITLE: Eastern Regional Conference on Organized Crime.  
SOURCEID: 1970. 9 p. \$1.00.

A Conference, which was called at the request of the Executive Committee of the Eastern Regional Conference of The Council of State Governments, was attended by legislators, representatives of Attorneys General, state police and officials of other state law enforcement agencies of the 10 northeastern states. A list of those attending is attached, and summary statements are given covering conference proceedings.

79849

AUTHORS: New York Crime Control Planning Board.  
ADDRESS: 250 Broadway, New York, New York 10007  
TITLE: State of New York 1970 comprehensive crime control plan.  
SOURCEID: New York, Office of Crime Control Planning, 1970. 235 p.

How a community may participate in the 1970 New York State planning and action program for crime prevention and control, pursuant to the Safe Streets Act of 1968 is outlined. Brief explanations are given about the purposes and implementation of Title I of the Safe Streets Act, the roles of the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the New York State Crime Control Planning Board and the Office of Crime Control Planning. The process that is utilized in the state for crime control planning and program development, and the functions of local and regional crime control planners as well as of regional planning bodies and their technical advisory committees are described. The document contains the 4 core parts of the 1970 comprehensive plan. Part 1 presents a general perspective for crime control and prevention. Part 2 describes the planning process in local communities. Part 3 presents an initial application of the planning process in Rochester. Part 4 sets forth the array of programs (and the rationales underlying them) from which programs are developed in local communities to meet identified, high priority crime problems.

79851

AUTHORS: American Correctional Association.  
ADDRESS: Woodridge Station, Post Office Box 10176, Washington, D. C. 20018  
TITLE: Causes, preventive measures, and methods of controlling riots and disturbances in correctional institutions.  
SOURCEID: Washington, D. C., American Correctional Assoc., 1970. 92 p. \$1.50.

Riots and disturbances in correctional institutions occur as spontaneous outbursts, as preplanned bids for public attention and sympathy, and as distractions for attempted escapes. The underlying causes for the destruction and/or disruptive behavior may be related directly to the unnatural nature of the institutional environment, the typical characteristics of the inmate population, the management practices of the correctional administrator, or some policy or procedure within the institution which promotes dissension. By being alert and sensitive, the institutional administrator can identify issues which have potential for provocation as well as the individuals -- staff and inmates -- who, inadvertently or intentionally, are agitators. Immediate and decisive action on legitimate grievances and the removal of agitators will do much to prevent major outbreaks of violence and destruction. It is imperative that each correctional institution maintain a comprehensive, detailed riot control plan which is clearly understood and to which all employees adhere in the event a riot or disturbance occurs. The riot control plan should be reviewed on a regular basis to ensure that it remains current and that every employee knows exactly what is expected of him in the event a riot or disturbance erupts. 151 references. (Author abstract modified)

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79852

**AUTHORS:** Massachusetts Committee on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice.  
**ADDRESS:** 80 Boylston Street, Room 1230, Boston, Massachusetts 02116  
**TITLE:** The 1970 comprehensive criminal justice plan for crime prevention and control.  
**SOURCEID:** Boston, Mass., Committee on Law Enforcement, 1970. 316 p.

The second comprehensive criminal justice plan developed for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is presented and is a statement of direction, a commitment of change and improvement. Programs identified as 1970 priorities have been chosen because they represent critical early steps toward an improved criminal justice system. Areas in which efforts are concentrated, such as security to high crime areas, delinquency, drugs, organized crime, and community based corrections, are areas where the need for a long range commitment to improved performance was recognized as essential. In the case of each program objective, several strategies have been identified for achieving the objective. In subsequent comprehensive plans, progressively more specific measures of objective attainment will be developed.

79853

**AUTHORS:** Kiefer, George.  
**ADDRESS:** Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill.  
**TITLE:** The correctional trainer (newsletter for Illinois correctional staff training).  
**SOURCEID:** Carbondale, Ill., Southern Illinois University, 1970. 109 p.

A newsletter for Illinois correctional staff development is written and distributed with 2 objectives in mind: a) to provide a resource and stimulus for staff development at all levels of corrections and b) to serve as a highly selective information medium which can be staff development, per se. To adequately service both objectives, materials appearing are widely representative of events significant for modern corrections with special emphasis on Illinois.

79865

**AUTHORS:** Byrne, Patrick; Deschambault, Louis; Gladu, Edouard; LaChapelle, Rita; LaForge, Simone; LaVallee, Paul; Lecavalier, Marc; Pigeon, Anna-Maria.  
**ADDRESS:** author address not given  
**TRITITLE:** /Welcoming center: a practical manual for the use of welcoming center employees./  
**TITLE:** Le centre d'accueil: manuel pratique a l'usage des employes des centres d'accueil.  
**SOURCE:** Revue des Services de Bien-Etre a l'Enfance et a la Jeunesse (Montreal).  
**SOURCEID:** 10(1):4-22, 1970.

A new approach in Canada to welcoming centers, or youth detention homes, is discussed in 6 separate articles dealing with 1) a description of the centers, 2) an historical review of centers, 3) the functioning of centers, 4) the various and diverse functions in a center, 5) the qualifications of a good educator, and 6) some characteristics of center populations.

79866

**AUTHORS:** Belleau, Jacques.  
**ADDRESS:** Division des Institutions Specialisees pour Educables, Canada  
**TRITITLE:** /The role of a diagnostic clinic: the treatment of children having special needs by virtue of their adaptation and behavioral difficulties./

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**TITLE:** Du role d'une clinique de diagnostic: a la disposition des enfants ayant des besoins particuliers en vertu de leurs difficultes d'adaptation et de leur comportement.  
**SOURCE:** Revue des Services de Bien-Etre a l'Enfance et a la Jeunesse (Montreal).  
**SOURCEID:** 10(1):23-30, 1970.

The role of a diagnostic clinic is discussed with focus on children having particular needs due to their behavior and their difficulties in adapting. The clinic is seen as a bridge between social agencies and police, and its work as observer is noted as necessary for proper evaluation of the youth. Specific roles of the clinic are described in terms of staff personnel: the professional social worker, the orientation counselor, the psychologist, the pediatrician, the psychiatrist, and the criminologist. 2 references.

79873

**AUTHORS:** Institute of Contemporary Corrections and the Behavioral Sciences; Killinger, George G.  
**ADDRESS:** Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas 77340  
**TITLE:** Selected papers by institute faculty.  
**SOURCE:** Criminal Justice Monograph.  
**SOURCEID:** 2(1):1-111, 1970.

A collection of papers is presented which gives an overview of law enforcement, corrections, probation and parole, and social welfare. Theories and controversial issues in behavioral modification are discussed. Approaches to the drug problem and techniques in counseling the public offender are explored. 128 references.

80021

**AUTHORS:** Vedder, Clyde B.; Somerville, Dora B.  
**ADDRESS:** Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois  
**TITLE:** The delinquent girl.  
**SOURCEID:** Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, 1970. 166 p. \$9.00.

Despite society's efforts to arrest or to eradicate the development of asocial or antisocial tendencies, the problem of aberrant juvenile behavior still exists. The concern felt for problem children is shared not only by law enforcement officials and juvenile court judges, but also by social workers, sociologists, psychologists, psychiatrists, civic and women's clubs, school officials and interested and informed parents as well. Juvenile delinquency is a complex phenomenon and means different things to different people. Legally, the term juvenile delinquent applies to the boy or girl adjudged delinquent by a juvenile court. Yet those offenders who become involved with the police and courts represent only part of juvenile law violators. There are those who engage in delinquent behavior who are not caught or brought to the attention of the court. "The Delinquent Girl" gives this thought: when you train a man, you train an individual; when you train a woman, you train a family. Whether the girls sit before classroom books or waste their time on neighborhood blocks, they face a future of computers, conveyors and confusion. The challenges are countless, sometimes insurmountable. 3 references.

80022

**AUTHORS:** Vedder, Clyde B.; Somerville, Dora B.  
**ADDRESS:** Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois  
**TITLE:** /Female delinquency./  
**TITLE:** Introduction.  
**SOURCE:** In: Vedder, C., The delinquent girl.  
**SOURCEID:** Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, 1970. 166 p. (p. 3-28).

A great variety of offenses fall under the various states' definitions of juvenile delinquency. Sussman lists such offenses in

the order of frequency in which they occur in the various state statutes. The intent of this exhaustive list is to protect minors while limiting their rights, making illegal some activities such as in items being beyond control of parent or guardian; patronizing saloon or dram shop where intoxicating liquor is sold; patronizing public poolroom or bucket shop; engaging in occupation or situation dangerous or injurious to one's self or others; smoking cigarettes or using tobacco in any form; use of intoxicating liquor. Thus, juvenile delinquency as a legal status combines characteristics of social protection and restriction. While these are the varieties of offenses which appear most often in the statutes, only 2 violations appear in the big 5: incorrigibility and truancy. Most offenses would automatically be included under number one listed by Sussman -- violation of any law or ordinance. 18 references.

80023

AUTHORS: Vedder, Clyde B.; Somerville, Dora B.  
 ADDRESS: Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois  
 TITLE: Some theoretical concepts.  
 SOURCE: In: Vedder, C., The delinquent girl.  
 SOURCEID: Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, 1970. 166 p.  
 (p.29-42).

In contrast to the biological and psychogenic approaches to juvenile delinquency, sociological research has placed emphasis on the many environmental factors which contribute to delinquency. Investigation of such factors as the broken home, lack of discipline, bad companions, lack of organized leisure time and economic conditions, in conjunction with modern psychological research, has caused the shifting of emphasis from the punishment of the offender to the examination of the social conditions which have produced the juvenile delinquent's antisocial personality. Proponents of the biological or constitutional approach to any explanation of delinquency and crime were among the very first to appear in the literature. According to them, the delinquent was possessed of evil spirits, a born criminal (born biological type) or a moron. Lombroso, the putative father of the constitutional approach and founder of the typological schools which stressed the thesis that criminals differ physically from noncriminals, contributed such concepts as the atavistic character, physical deficiency and criminal stigmata of the offender. Although there are many theories of delinquency, there have emerged some fairly clear concepts of causes related to this challenging problem. It is concluded that the central causation as viewed by many students today indicates 2 large categories of antisocial behavior -- the unconsciously driven individual delinquent from the so-called good or normal family, and the gang or sociologic group operating at any economic level. 37 references.

80024

AUTHORS: Vedder, Clyde B.; Somerville, Dora B.  
 ADDRESS: Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois  
 TITLE: The area of female delinquency and crime.  
 SOURCE: In: Vedder, C., The delinquent girl.  
 SOURCEID: Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, 1970. 166 p.  
 (p.43-60).

The area of female delinquency and crime merely emphasized the women's impoverished backgrounds: limited schooling, employment at early age, meager industrial training and a relatively inferior mentality. Today's woman changes roles which may lack consistency and continuity. A woman's public image as homemaker, child rearer, nurse, mistress and other roles put her in a good position to commit and screen her crimes from public view. Female criminality is largely masked criminality, as women use deceit and indirection in committing their offenses. Reference is made to the fact that the literature regarding female delinquency has been primarily limited to concern about the social consequences. Etiology, or differentiating female from male delinquency, has been treated with comparative

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indifference in research literature. The tendency has been to write about offenders in terms of the male, and how females may be influenced by the quantity and quality of male delinquency and the attention and interest drawn to this area by society. 30 references.

80028

AUTHORS: Vedder, Clyde B.; Somerville, Dora B.  
ADDRESS: Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois  
TITLE: The probation-violator girl.  
SOURCE: In: Vedder, C., The delinquent girl.  
SOURCEID: Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, 1970. 166 p. (P. 114-130).

In examples of probation violators, the discovery was made of 3 girls unable to respond to a probation situation because each was basically incapable of forming a mature interpersonal relationship involving responsibility and concern on the part of both individuals. In each case, the girls' own needs were paramount. In the case of Ann, the probation officer, was seen as someone to be used as a means to an end; Betty, preoccupied with her insatiable needs, disregarded her probation officer because she could not fulfill these needs; and Patty resented hers because she represented an obstacle, since she would not condone Patty's immature, self-centered behavior. Consequently, regardless of how understanding and dedicated the probation officers attempted to be, they were not able to provide a relationship which could bring about behavioral changes. Apparently, the particular personality of the girl involved has a great effect upon the degree of success which can be obtained through a probation service. 10 references. (Author abstract)

80030

AUTHORS: Vedder, Clyde B.; Somerville, Dora B.  
ADDRESS: Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois  
TITLE: /Female delinquency./  
TITLE: Observations, conclusions and recommendations.  
SOURCE: In: Vedder, C., The delinquent girl.  
SOURCEID: Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, 1970. 166 p. (p. 147-165).

The variation of recorded offenses among states and the fluctuations of offenses dubbed the big 5 appeared most consistently. These are running away, incorrigibility, sexual offenses, probation violation and truancy, often in that order. However, in most instances the most innocuous charges of running away, incorrigibility, ungovernability and the like are used on the official record. It is for this reasons that sexual offenses are in third place. In the cases presented, the importance of having knowledge and understanding of sociological, cultural, psychological and physical factors in the delinquent behavior of the girls is clearly demonstrated. The need for a thorough diagnostic evaluation, drawn from experts in the various disciplines, is essential to the planning of an effective treatment and rehabilitation program. In the rehabilitation of the delinquent, efforts should be made to coordinate all services so that consistent philosophy, attitudes and treatment are employed in working with each girl and her particular problem and needs. It is recommended that organized recreational and leisure time organizations critically examine their programs in meeting the needs of youths. That greater emphasis be placed on providing community programs that will assist parents in fulfilling their responsibilities to their children and in helping to strengthen the family. The moral problems of the slums, of poverty and inequalities cannot be avoided. Social problems which contribute to delinquent and criminal behavior must be solved. Poor housing, slums, inadequate education, unemployment, under employment, racism and injustices -- all these must be eliminated. 15 references.

80099

AUTHORS: Earle, Howard H.



# CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

ADDRESS: Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Los Angeles, California  
 TITLE: Training in police-community relations.  
 SOURCE: In: Earle, H., Police-community relations: crisis in our time.  
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed., Springfield, Ill., Charles C Thomas, 1970. 205 p. (p. 87-98).

Training and selection are the key to future effective policy activity. No 2 areas deserved more consideration from those who view the troubled era in which we live. The impact and importance of training, as it relates specifically to police - community relations, is the concern in this chapter. Emphasis is placed on viewing the police officer's training as a continuing process because of the rapid changes in many areas of law enforcement, for example, laws of arrest, search and seizure. The specific areas detailed are cadet training, in service training, and supervisory and management training. Each area includes a descriptive review of what police - community relations are, where the problem areas exist and what is expected of the individual officer at his particular level. 1 reference.

80100  
 AUTHORS: Earle, Howard H.  
 ADDRESS: Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Los Angeles, California  
 TITLE: Sociological aspects and police-community relations.  
 SOURCE: In: Earle, H., Police-community relations: crisis in our time.  
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed., Springfield, Ill., Charles C Thomas, 1970. 205 p. (p. 111-124).

Sociology, or the understanding of man, his social life and his community, is essential to meaningful police -community relations. Policemen who understand the influences of groups and society on human development are better equipped to understand human behavior, drives and needs, their own as well as those of the people they serve. Knowledge of the sociological aspects omnipresent in policework can ignite a new awareness in every officer of the need for continuous, effective police - community relations. Some of the aspects of sociology that affect police objectives in general and police - community relations in particular are: 1) the isolation of the peace officer from the community which he serves; 2) the effect of small groups on the behavior of the whole; 3) folkways, laws and mores which regulate human behavior; 4) the sociology of crime and criminal law itself; and 5) social stratification, classes and control. A brief look is taken at the efforts of several police departments to relate sociological principles to police programs. 5 references.

80102  
 AUTHORS: Earle, Howard H.  
 ADDRESS: Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Los Angeles, California  
 TITLE: Riots: a twentieth century plague.  
 SOURCE: In: Earle, H., Police-community relations: crisis in our time.  
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed., Springfield, Ill. Charles C Thomas, 1970. 205 p. (p. 136-149).

Although riots are not new to America or its history, the last few years could well be called an age of riots because the latter have become so widespread a form of civil violence. The present study is based upon the observations of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement, and the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. Several suggestions made by these commissions are analyzed with relation to what is being done to implement them in various parts of the country: utilization of the military; police -community relations programs; recruitment of minority group members and reassessment of qualifications for law enforcement and civil

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service positions; standardization of information; establishment of guidelines for press relations, rumor control, and citizen complaint procedures. Since the Watts Riot, the country has witnessed racial bitterness unparalleled in its history. Responsible police leadership must cement the gap which exists between itself and the public, with programs designed to instruct, by example and practice, present and future police officers in acceptable modes of police conduct. 2 references.

80327

AUTHORS: Warder, John; Presly, Allan S.; Kirk, Joan.  
ADDRESS: Medical Research Council Unit, Psychiatric Illness, Royal Edinburgh Hospital, Edinburgh, Scotland  
TITLE: Intelligence and literacy in prison and hospital populations.  
SOURCE: British Journal of Criminology.  
SOURCEID: 10(3):286-287, 1970.

Evidence is presented in the form of Progressive matrices and Mill Hill vocabulary scores which indicates a significantly lower level of literacy or reading ability in a prison population than in a psychiatric hospital population which is comparable in terms of intelligence. It is suggested that low literate forms of verbal tests should be used in studies of prisoners. 5 references. (Author abstract)

80328

AUTHORS: Gibson, H. B.; Morrison, Sylvia; West, D. J.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: The confession of known offences in response to a self-reported delinquency schedule.  
SOURCE: British Journal of Criminology.  
SOURCEID: 10(3):277-280, 1970.

A study which compared 14 and 15-year-old boys' official records of offenses with their confession of these offenses in response to a self-reported delinquency schedule is discussed. There was a highly significant tendency for known delinquents to admit to a larger number of items of offending behavior. It is pointed out that the frankness of official delinquents concerning their known offenses is of limited value as a means of determining the empirical validity of responses to self-reported delinquency tests. 4 references.

80330

AUTHORS: Gardner, Erle Stanley.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Cops on campus and crime in the streets.  
SOURCE: New York, William Morrow, 1970. 156 p. \$5.00.

A renowned expert on law enforcement gives his views on the present climate of violence in the United States. An analysis is presented on the misuse of cops on campus, the reason for having mobile police free from politics, and the immediate necessity of giving the men in blue the money and citizen respect which they need in order to protect us properly. Discussions of the death penalty, the lie detector, citizen brutality, gun controls, probation and parole will be of interest to every person who has walked apprehensively down a lonely street or has a son or daughter on campus.

80342

AUTHORS: Lancashire County Council; Rose, Gordon.  
ADDRESS: Exchange Street, Blackburn, England  
TITLE: Project Summary: Central Lancashire family and community project; the first five years July 1965 - June 1970.  
SOURCE: Central Lancashire.  
SOURCEID: Began June, 1965. Scheduled completion 1972.

# CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

A long term action/research program on juvenile delinquency designed to help reduce delinquency in a certain area, to contribute to preventive work in an English setting, and to make a contribution to knowledge, is described. A teacher/social worker service was set up and large scale testing in secondary schools, conducted during the second and fourth years, was instituted. Teachers and parents have filled out questionnaires, in addition. A summary of the first 5 years shows that the program has contributed to the Youth Service in Blackburn by being instrumental in the appointment of a Youth Service Officer, a Special Project Youth Worker, and an additional part time psychologist. Changes in research methods during the last year include changing to small group testing and working very closely with the field worker. Attached tables show numbers and types of tests carried out. 9 references.

80395

AUTHORS: Preissler, Hans-Peter.  
ADDRESS: Stadt. Krankenanstalten, Neurologische psychiatrische Klinik, D-6200 Wiesbaden, Germany  
TFTITLE: /The practice of Swedish preventive measures./  
TITLE: Zur Praxis des schwedischen Massnahmesystems.  
SOURCE: Nervenarzt (Berlin).  
SOURCEID: 41(8):371-380, 1970.

The Swedish measures for dealing with social reform may be subdivided into the following stages: child care, youth welfare, youth reformatories, imprisonment, special treatment in open or closed psychiatric institutes, and commitment. The various institutions devoted to the care of law breakers are able to assist the courts in many ways. The personnel of these institutions comprise social workers and psychologists whose task it is to resocialize the inmates and thus permit them to participate again in the community when they are ready. Some of the part time (free time) institutions offer group dramatics, music and discussion groups and films. The Swedish prisons are modern and have much to offer the inmates in the way of education and counseling. They are taught their role in society, including the assumption of responsibility. Some of the observations made along the lines of punishment in Sweden as compared with the German laws are: the difference in attitude of the Swedish lawmakers; the tendency to treat the criminal as an individual; the Swedish attempt to humanize the prisoner by minimizing the barriers between inmates and prison staff; the Sweden improvement in the prison architecture; the institution by the Swedes of a reward system for achievement; and the general encouragement of the prisoner to interest himself in public organizations for resocialization. 20 references.

80553

AUTHORS: Clarke, E. G. C.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Dope and doping.  
SOURCE: Medicine, Science and the Law (London).  
SOURCEID: 9(4):218-223, 1970.

Doping is dishonesty involving the use of pharmaceutical agents to influence the outcome of a competition in which the criterion is the excellence of the speed, stamina, courage of conduct of man or beast. This influence may be exerted either to increase one's own effort or to decrease that of one's opponent. Horse doping may be divided into 2 categories, acute and chronic. The first involves the administration of drugs before the race, the second consists of giving substances such as vitamins, steroids or hormones over a period of weeks or months. There may also be inadvertent doping from the animal's ingestion of forage, etc. Security is the best way to prevent doping. In determining whether a horse has been doped, any of the body fluids may be tested. Prerace testing using chromatography has been introduced in greyhound tracks.

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80554

AUTHORS: Bottoms, A. E.; McClean, J. D.; Patchett, K. W.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TITLE: Children, young persons and the courts--a survey of the new law.  
 SOURCE: Criminal Law Review (London).  
 SOURCEID: August:368-395, 1970.

To a lawyer it is axiomatic that whether a public authority may have to deprive an individual of his freedom, or parents of their child, the individual must have the protection of the courts, the right of access to an impartial tribunal where the authority is required to justify itself. A non-lawyer can see things differently and English juvenile courts have been subject to attack. The Children and Young Persons Act of 1969 will replace criminal proceedings against children under 14 and will be a preferred alternative to criminal proceedings against persons between 14 and 17. It defines the role of the police, provides for administrative procedures, juvenile care and protection, court orders, child supervision, treatment, binding over, criminal proceedings, fines, community homes and institutional care for youngsters. 58 references.

80555

AUTHORS: Department of Education, New Zealand; Anderson, L. G.  
 ADDRESS: Wellington, New Zealand  
 TITLE: Report on the work of the Child Welfare Division for the year ended 31 December 1969.  
 SOURCEID: Wellington, New Zealand, A. R. Shearer, 1970. 35 p. 25 cents.

The annual report for 1969 of the New Zealand Child Welfare Division concerns the care of state wards and dependent children, the prevention work and handling of juvenile delinquents, the care of handicapped children, day care and children's homes. Statistical tables are given for numbers of children under supervision, numbers of appearances before children's court classified according to complaints and charges, and court appearances classified according to the court decision.

80557

AUTHORS: Rehabilitation Bureau, Japan Ministry of Justice.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TITLE: Non-institutional treatment of offenders in Japan.  
 SOURCEID: Japan, Ministry of Justice, 1970. 65 p.

In discussing the noninstitutional treatment (or rehabilitation) of offenders in Japan, the following topics are considered: 1) development of rehabilitation services for adults and juveniles, and postwar reforms; 2) statutes governing the services; 3) the agencies and personnel; 4) probation and parole; 5) aftercare; 6) pardons; and 7) crime prevention activities. Correctional services are divided between 2 departments of the Ministry of Justice; institutional correction belongs to one and noninstitutional services to the other. Noninstitutional treatment in Japan is characterized by extensive use of volunteers. Some modernizing efforts are attempts to use more professional personnel. 4 references.

80568

AUTHORS: Hogan, Cornelius D., Jr.  
 ADDRESS: New Jersey Division of Correction and Parole  
 TITLE: A training design: discipline in the correctional institution.  
 SOURCE: American Journal of Correction.  
 SOURCEID: 32(1):14-16, 18, 20, 1970.

A discussion is presented of the training content and process which will aid the correction officer of an institution in developing

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a workable frame of reference in regard to discipline. The content is also considered in regard to the broader frame of reference of the policy and general posture of the agency in question. The broad definition of discipline that must be developed in a training environment for correctional officers has many components: a balance between custodial demands of the institution and individual needs of the inmates; the mood of both staff and inmates; consistency; the individualness of behavior; formalized administration of sanctions; and communication. The training process described includes role play and evaluation of situations and utilizes a well integrated variety of experiences. 5 references.

80579

AUTHORS: Miller, Frank P.  
ADDRESS: National Parole Service, Ottawa, Canada  
TITLE: The reintegration of the offender into the community (some hopes and some fears).  
SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections (Ottawa)  
SOURCEID: 12(4):514-525, 1970.

Society has been concerned to defend itself from the criminal and at the same time, to ensure proper treatment for the criminal. This concern has been expressed in demands upon the authorities to do something. Society is not always sure what should be done. Some sections of the public have been concerned that the criminal has not been treated well enough and that not enough is done to assist him in his reintegration into society. Others have felt that he has been treated too well. From time to time society's concern has found expression through Royal commissions and special committees. These commissions and committees have presented thoughtful and stimulating reports about which comments are made and from which excerpts are taken. Governments have, bit by bit, seen to it that their recommendations should be given effect (not always as quickly and as fully as some would like).

80627

AUTHORS: U. S. Bureau of the Census.  
ADDRESS: U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.  
TITLE: Criminal justice expenditure and employment for selected large governmental units: 1967-1968.  
SOURCEID: Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1970. 34 p. 45 cents.

Finance and employment data are reported on the criminal justice activities of federal, state, and selected large local governments. Local governments cited include the 55 largest counties and the 43 largest cities. Finance figures pertain to fiscal year 1967-68; employment data shown are for October 1968. Statistical tables are included.

80759

AUTHORS: National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, Task Force on Firearms.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Firearms and violence in American life, a staff report.  
SOURCEID: Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970. 268 p. \$1.25.

A staff report on firearms and violence in American life was prepared for the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. It consists of three parts: (1) the general pattern of firearms ownership in the United States; (2) the relationship between firearms and violence; and (3) systems of firearms control. Analysis of statistics from various sources showed that almost half of the families in the United States had one or more firearms. Half of both the long guns and handguns were acquired secondhand. While sales of long guns doubled between 1962 and 1968, sales of handguns quadrupled. A definite relationship between firearms and crime and



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violent death was found. Among the recommendations made are (1) public education on the role of firearms in accidents, crime and violence; (2) research on effective nonlethal weapons, firearms detection, and strategies for reduction of firearms misuse; and (3) federal laws to prescribe minimum standards for state long guns and handgun laws, which include licensing of owners and purchasers of ammunition, and establishment of a federal firearms agency to act as a clearing house for information. Additional statistical materials and papers and a tabular presentation of principal provisions of laws of the 50 states relating to handguns, rifles and shotguns are presented in appendices. 94 references.

80762

**AUTHORS:** National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, Task Force on Firearms.  
**ADDRESS:** author address not given  
**TITLE:** Firearms and crime.  
**SOURCE:** In: N.C.C.P.V., Firearms and violence in American life.  
**SOURCEID:** Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970. 268 p. (p. 39-48).

Firearms are commonly involved in three of the four major categories of crime causing injury or death: homicide, aggravated assault, and armed robbery. Two out of every three homicides, over a third of all robberies, and one out of five aggravated assaults are committed with a gun, usually a handgun. Homicide is seldom the result of a single minded intent to kill. Fatal injuries most often occur from an attack growing out of an altercation and committed in a rage. Firearms were used in 65% of homicides in the United States in 1968. When a gun is used, the chances of death are about five times as great as when a knife is used. In the last five years the number of firearms homicides has increased by almost 50%. Aggravated assault differs from homicide only in its outcome, the victim survives. Although the knife is still the primary weapon used in aggravated assault, the share of gun attacks is increasing, and in 1968 nearly one in four aggravated assaults involved firearms. One third of all robberies are committed with guns, and the chances of the victim's being killed increase substantially if the robber uses a gun. 5 references. (Author abstract modified)

80763

**AUTHORS:** National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, Task Force on Firearms.  
**ADDRESS:** author address not given  
**TITLE:** The firearms used in crime.  
**SOURCE:** In: N.C.C.P.V., Firearms and violence in American life.  
**SOURCEID:** Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970. 168 p. (p. 49-53).

With some 90 million firearms distributed among half of the households of the United States, the firearms used in crime are a small fraction of the total. For the criminal, however, the primary firearm is the handgun. Although only one quarter of all firearms in this country are handguns, they are used in three quarters of the homicides involving firearms. Of the handguns used in crime in the District of Columbia, nearly half are imported. Samples of firearms manufactured in this country and used in crime reveal that a surprising number are more than 50 years old and one in six is a military weapon. Many of the handguns used in crime were owned by legitimate users at one time but appear to have been sold privately or to have been stolen without the theft having been reported. 2 references. (Author abstract modified)

80764

**AUTHORS:** National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, Task Force on Firearms.  
**ADDRESS:** author address not given  
**TITLE:** Firearms and collective violence.

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SOURCE: In: N.C.C.P.V., Firearms and violence in American life.  
SOURCEID: Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970. 268 p.  
(p. 55-60).

An investigation was made of mass demonstration, riots, and civil disorders with the primary focus on the role firearms played in collective violence, and the role they may play in collective violence in the future is projected. In the Watts riot of 1965, more than 700 guns were stolen, 115 persons were arrested with firearms, and 118 persons were injured by gunfire. During the riots of April, 1968, following the assassination of Dr. King, 25 of 39 killed died of gunshot wounds. In the July 1967 riot in Newark, New Jersey of the 23 people killed as a direct result of this riot, all died of gunshot wounds; in the July 1967 riot in Detroit, 38 of the 43 persons, including three public safety officials, killed died from gunfire. Organized extremist groups of widely differing beliefs currently advocate stockpiling of firearms as a matter of organization policy, in anticipation of either some form of domestic guerrilla warfare or increasingly restrictive firearms control, or both. The availability of firearms at relatively low cost makes it easy for extremist groups and individuals to obtain such weapons. The possession of firearms by some groups encourages opposition groups and individuals likewise to arm themselves and invites quicker and deadlier response on the part of rival armed groups and law enforcement agencies. 4 references. (Author abstract modified)

80765

AUTHORS: National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, Task Force on Firearms.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: More firearms -- more firearms violence.  
SOURCE: In: N.C.C.P.V., Firearms and violence in American life.  
SOURCEID: Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970. 268 p.  
(p. 69-78).

Data from three sources document the conclusion that the proportion of gun use in violence rises and falls with gun ownership. Statistics from Detroit show that the increase in handgun sales has been accompanied by parallel increases in firearms accidents, suicides by firearms, violent attacks with firearms, robberies with firearms, and firearms homicides. Regional comparisons show that the percentage of gun use in violent attacks parallels rates of gun ownership. A study of guns used in homicides, robberies, and assaults in eight major cities shows that cities with a high proportion of gun use in one crime, tend to have high proportions of gun use in the other crimes. 2 references. (Author abstract modified)

80766

AUTHORS: National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, Task Force on Firearms.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Can we reduce firearms violence?  
SOURCE: In: N.C.C.P.V., Firearms and violence in American life.  
SOURCEID: Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970. 268 p.  
(p. 123-128).

The gun control controversy has often involved comparisons of crime statistics from states with firearms control laws with statistics from states with no such laws and comparisons of the United States to foreign countries. These comparisons are never completely satisfactory, but when care is exercised to focus not upon the number of crimes committed but solely upon the proportion of crimes involving guns, an inference can be drawn that control systems that substantially reduce the number of guns are effective in reducing the level of gun violence. Since handguns are the major problem, a nationwide restrictive licensing system for handguns would assure a more certain and substantial reduction of gun violence in this country than a permissive system. 2 references. (Author

# CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

abstract modified)

81237

AUTHORS: Dodd, David J.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Police mentality and behavior.  
SOURCE: In: Hartogs, R., Violence: causes and solutions.  
SOURCEID: New York, Dell, 1970. 424 p. (p. 148-176).

The contradictions and ambiguities of being a policeman are dealt with and police mentality and behavior are explained. The unruly demonstrations at the 1968 Democratic National Convention were met by more unruly enforcers of law; a select panel called it a police riot. Student actions on campus have, in many instances, been met by police overreactions. Arrests on ghetto streets that may be fully justified when considered abstractly sometimes set off bottle throwing or rioting. The police are the representatives of the larger society and the most visible members of the power structure, they are the law. But they are, after all, human beings as well, and their role is broader than enforcement. The role of the police is reviewed historically in order to illuminate the factors which have tended to steer the enforcement of law in this country. 26 references. (Author abstract modified)

81238

AUTHORS: Dougherty, Richard.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: The case for the cop.  
SOURCE: In: Hartogs, R., Violence: causes and solutions.  
SOURCEID: New York, Dell, 1970. 424 p. (p. 176-184).

A one time community relations executive for the police views much of the police problem as a lack of public support and favors supplementing the social work approach to crime prevention with a realistic use of uniformed manpower. Evidence that augmenting the force can lower the crime rate is provided by an experiment in East Harlem. Some residents of East Harlem, however, may feel differently. (Author abstract modified)

81239

AUTHORS: Kremen, Bennett.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: East Harlem: "do not cross, flatfoot".  
SOURCE: In: Hartogs, R., Violence: causes and solutions.  
SOURCEID: New York, Dell, 1970. 424 p. (p. 185-188).

A social worker describes an episode of repeated police harassment with which he is personally familiar, and a riot that began after an officer killed a suspect. When calm returned, a member of the elite riot control squad allegedly made a scurrilous remark that stirred up anger anew. And the community seemed to favor the absence, not the presence, of police.

81240

AUTHORS: Coles, Robert.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Our streets of violence.  
SOURCE: In: Hartogs, R., Violence: causes and solutions.  
SOURCEID: New York, Dell, 1970. 424 p. (p. 189-196).

The chance of serious personal attack for Americans across the country is 1 in 550; 1 in 20,000 for being murdered. These odds are based only on the half of violent crimes believed reported, and in the cities, the odds are probably less favorable; fear is a fact of urban life. Sales of tear gas guns, hand alarms, even sword canes and judo courses are thriving. What city dwellers fear most is the senselessly violent attack, often predatory in nature. A child

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psychiatrist was brought into a case where young suggers had gained only a few cents and the victim was killed. He shares his efforts to arrive at rational, categorical answers. (Author abstract modified)

81241

**AUTHORS:** Satten, Joseph; Menninger, Karl; Rosen, Irwin; Mayman, Martin.  
**ADDRESS:** author address not given  
**TITLE:** Murder without apparent motive.  
**SOURCE:** In: Hartogs, R., Violence: causes and solutions.  
**SOURCEID:** New York, Dell, 1970. 424 p. (p. 196-206).

In attempting to assess the criminal responsibility of murderers, the law tries to divide them (as it does all offenders) into 2 groups, the sane and the insane. The sane murderer is thought of as acting upon rational motives that can be understood, though condemned, and the insane one, as being driven by irrational, senseless motives. Murderers who seem rational, coherent, and controlled, and yet whose homicidal acts have a bizarre, apparently senseless quality, pose a difficult problem, if there are courtroom disagreements and contradictory reports about the same offender. The psychopathology of such murderers forms at least one specific syndrome which is described. In general, these individuals are predisposed to severe lapses in ego control which makes possible the open expression of primitive violence, born out of previous, and now unconscious, traumatic experiences. The syndrome of periodic breakdown in control and its place in a homeostatic concept of mental illness in a clinical study of one type of murder is illustrated. 13 references.

81242

**AUTHORS:** Milgram, Stanley; Hollander, Paul.  
**ADDRESS:** author address not given  
**TITLE:** The murder they heard.  
**SOURCE:** In: Hartogs, R., Violence: causes and solutions.  
**SOURCEID:** New York, Dell, 1970. 424 p. (p. 206-212).

A social psychologist, and a sociologist, discuss the implications behind not getting involved. When either a sugging or a murder is attempted in public, the victim is by no means assured of aid. Witnesses nearby may simply look on, and if they have the choice of not being witnesses to the crime, they may prefer ignoring it. Thirty eight neighbors preferred ignoring the murder of Catherine Genovese in New York. (Author abstract modified)

81245

**AUTHORS:** Rothstein, David A.  
**ADDRESS:** author address not given  
**TITLE:** Presidential assassination syndrome.  
**SOURCE:** In: Hartogs, R., Violence: causes and solutions.  
**SOURCEID:** New York, Dell, 1970. 424 p. (p. 241-259).

It is noted that killing can enable one to achieve or bolster a personal identity. Such a use of violence today is virtually indicative of pathology. The most dramatic murder is the assassination, a crime that has been dubbed "magnicide." Slaying someone of importance can lend a faceless, embittered man the recognition that he craves: his identity is borrowed from that of a famous figure. A staff psychiatrist at an institution for federal prisoners, points out the traits that President Kennedy's assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, and other potential assassins have in common. It is noteworthy that a similar pattern - a weak father, dominating mother, poor sexual adjustment, smoldering rage, and solidarity with a cause - was later found descriptive as well of Senator Robert Kennedy's assassin, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan. (Author abstract modified)

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81246

AUTHORS: Bruch, Hilde.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Mass murder: the Wagner case.  
SOURCE: In: Hartogs, R., Violence: causes and solutions.  
SOURCEID: New York, Dell, 1970. 424 p. (p. 259-270).

The explanation is advanced with regard to the actions of Charles Whitman that a mass murderer can not only gain attention; but also get back at people in general who have, to his deluded perception, been slandering or mocking him. Little information was available to make clear why Whitman, a young man of seemingly good character, should have climbed a tower at the University of Texas and begun firing. The small brain tumor discovered upon autopsy contributes a factor, but does not suffice to explain. There is a classic case that may serve to delineate possible motivations. Since the case occurred so long ago and in another country, it may further appear reassuring--the mass murderer is not exclusive to modern America. Yet within the span of a few weeks in the United States, Charles Whitman and Richard Speck in a nurses' residence, though performing their slaughters differently, accounted for 24 deaths between them. 7 references.

81251

AUTHORS: Willmer, M. A. P.  
ADDRESS: Nuffield College, Oxford, England  
TITLE: Crime and information theory.  
SOURCEID: Chicago, Aldine, 1970. 124 p. \$7.95

A new way of looking at some of the problems associated with the prevention of crime and the detection of offenders is outlined. Emphasis is put on the systems used by criminals in preparing for and carrying out crimes and on the systems used by the police in preventing crime and arresting criminals. The important role played by information is stressed. The value of an item of information can be measured in a way similar to that used in communication theory and lack of detection success can be explained in terms of noise. The criminal is thought of as an emitter of signals and the police as receivers and interpreters. The battle between the well organized team of criminals and the police is considered a direct conflict situation. Some situations contain elements of cooperation as well as conflict. Elements of cooperation and conflict among the criminals themselves are considered. A new method of processing operational data may be used to estimate the size of different criminal groups, their productivity levels, and the amount of undetected crime committed by them. 17 references.

81253

AUTHORS: Davies, Martin.  
ADDRESS: Home Office Research Unit, London, England  
TITLE: Additional treatment for probationers.  
SOURCE: Probation (London).  
SOURCEID: 16(2):43-46, 1970.

The possibility of additional treatment for any of 783 male English probationers aged 10 to 20 was discussed. Officers questioned thought that 19% might be in need of or suitable for intermediate forms of treatment. Two kinds of treatment were considered: 1) attendance at a day center for specified periods, or treatment, involving a short period at a local shortstay or weekend center, of the Outward Bound variety involving adventure training and group activities; or 2) longer term residential treatment at a hostel, educational establishment, or Outward Bound school. The probation officers considering these possibilities spoke of possible snags and expressed some pessimism about the potential effectiveness of either treatment. Many cases needed additional help but the officers were not sure this was the most desirable method.



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81256

**AUTHORS:** Parr, J. W.  
**ADDRESS:** author address not given  
**TITLE:** Rewards and privileges...a different view.  
**SOURCE:** Approved Schools Gazette (Chelmsford, Eng.).  
**SOURCEID:** 63(12):549-551,553, 1970.

A reply is made to an earlier article that opposed the systems of rewards and punishments and the general concept of boarding school. A moderately strict corrective boarding school is described where the cane was used on rare occasions and there were no marks, but there was a system of categories. It is felt that the school should make the decision as to when the boy is ready to leave, and the boy should be considered as a case separate from his home. The conventional school with its system of incentives is defended against charges of being moralistic and forcing conformity, and the permissive approach is criticized.

81374

**AUTHORS:** Carlson, William L.; Klein, David.  
**ADDRESS:** Systems Analysis Group, Highway Safety Research Institute, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan  
**TITLE:** Familial vs. institutional socialization of the young traffic offender.  
**SOURCE:** Journal of Safety Research.  
**SOURCEID:** 2(1):13-25, 1970.

A study which compared the driving records of male undergraduates with those of their fathers found a positive correlation between fathers' and sons' conviction incidence, supporting the hypothesis that driving behavior is learned more through familial than through institutional socialization. Young male drivers with records of numerous convictions and crashes were found to be delinquent in other areas as well: academic performance, alcohol use, and contact with the police. The study of 8094 licensed undergraduates at a large state university compared their driving convictions and crashes with those of their fathers during the preceding 6 years. Students with higher grade point averages have fewer convictions than students with lower grade point averages. Grade point averages of students are inversely related to the conviction frequency of their fathers. Underachievement indicates the students' active rejection of the institutional value system. Students whose performance deviates from what was predicted by achievement tests had more convictions than students achieving at or above predicted levels. No relationship was found between students' crashes and fathers' crashes or fathers' convictions. If familial socialization is a major factor in driving behavior, current directions of institutional socialization are unlikely to be effective. Like the juvenile delinquent, the young traffic offender is not influenced by therapeutic or rehabilitative programs. 16 references.

81611

**AUTHORS:** Sindos, Louise K.  
**ADDRESS:** Educage, White Plains, New York  
**TITLE:** A program for the encouragement, motivation, and education of the high school dropout.  
**SOURCE:** American Journal of Orthopsychiatry.  
**SOURCEID:** 40(3):512-519, 1970.

Educage is a school in White Plains, New York, for alienated youths who cannot make it in regular day school, boarding school, or adult education classes. Some of the students had been in corrective institutions, had no place that they called home, and had dropped out of school because of pregnancy or teenage marriage. That they cannot make it in society without some form of structured, certifiable education is a common realization among these youths. The aim of Educage is to help them establish an identity in society. The staff consists of 2 paid full time and 4 part time teachers, and of

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volunteers. Participating school systems allow the student to be given credit in his district on the recommendation from Educage that he has completed a course satisfactorily. Because Educage proved effective, it could serve as a working model and demonstration that quality education can be effected with youths that the public school has labeled failure.

81845

AUTHORS: Greenberg, Harvey R.; Blank, H. Robert.  
ADDRESS: Bronx State Hospital, 1500 Waters Place, Bronx, New York 10461  
TITLE: Murder and self-destruction by a twelve-year-old boy.  
SOURCE: Adolescence.  
SOURCEID: 5(20):391-396, 1970.

A psychiatric analysis of a schizophrenic process in a 12 year old boy who killed another child and later died himself in a questionable accident is presented by case history and psychiatric discussion. The boy was a product of a violent environment in which he had been savagely beaten and in which he began to beat others. From a roof retreat he dropped a brick on a child acquaintance, killing him. His behavior before the psychiatric staff was one of charm that could nonetheless change suddenly to violence and withdrawal. He escaped several times and, on one occasion, got into a crawl space above the ceiling and threw ceiling tiles at the staff. Committed to the state hospital, he escaped and was killed when a stolen bike he was riding crashed into a parked car. Diagnosis is of a schizophrenic with potential for homicidal and suicidal activity. The roof was his retreat from a terrifying and chaotic world. As with many child murders, the boy had been subjected to inordinate parental sadism. It is recognized that childhood accidental deaths are often acts of intentional or unconscious self-destruction. 9 references.

81882

AUTHORS: Paygor, Betty Ruth.  
ADDRESS: Hamline University, St. Paul, Minnesota  
TITLE: Mental ability, school achievement, and language arts achievement in the prediction of delinquency.  
SOURCE: Journal of Educational Research.  
SOURCEID: 64(2):68-72, 1970.

A study of delinquency prediction based on school and language arts achievements plus mental ability is reported. A random sample of delinquent and nondelinquent ninth grade boys and girls drawn from a statewide population of 11329 were compared on high school rank, language arts achievement, and general ability with a group of disturbed delinquents and disturbed nondelinquent ninth grade students in the State of Minnesota. The latter 2 groups were selected by their primed scores on scales 4 (psychopathic deviate), 8 (schizophrenia), and 9 (hypomania) of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, previously shown to be related to delinquency. Results of this study suggest that high school rank, when combined with the "delinquency prone" rating from the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, will improve the prediction of delinquency for both boys and girls, and the Cooperative English test will enhance the prediction of delinquency for girls. 7 references. (author abstract modified)

82033

AUTHORS: Gans, Bruno.  
ADDRESS: Department of Paediatrics, Lewisham Hospital, London S.E.13, England  
TITLE: Battered babies--how many do we miss?  
SOURCE: Lancet (London).  
SOURCEID: No. 7659:1286-1287, 1970.

In a letter to the editor, the case is described of an infant

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admitted to a London hospital more than 6 times in a 4 month period with swelling and contusions of the hands. At his sixth admission, the baby was found to have a steel pin imbedded in its heel. The case, was ultimately determined to be one of child abuse, was dismissed in court due to a supposed element of doubt as to guilt of the parents. The baby's parents were apparently kind, helpful, intelligent and educated and without overt psychosis. However, they were diagnosed as evidencing "inadequate personality". Dissatisfaction is expressed at the social and legal agencies involved in the case, which declared themselves powerless to institute action against the parents on behalf of the baby's safety.

82333

AUTHORS: Byrne, Edward C.  
ADDRESS: Police Department, Caldwell, Idaho  
TITLE: Toward police professionalism: making friends for lawful behavior.  
SOURCE: Law and Order.  
SOURCEID: 18(8):108-110, 1970.

The importance of the police maintaining good relations with the public is described. It is particularly important that they develop a rapport with youth, thus helping to prevent criminals, rather than concentrating only on preventing crime.

82334

AUTHORS: Kasper, Eugene L.  
ADDRESS: Police Department, Hammond, Indiana  
TITLE: Drug abuse recognition for recruit policemen.  
SOURCE: Law and Order.  
SOURCEID: 18(8):100-104, 1970.

Narcotics, depressants, stimulants, and hallucinogens, their common names, the way they work, and symptoms of their use are discussed as an aid to policemen in recognizing users. Drug abuse is a problem not only in itself, but because of its relation to juvenile delinquency, traffic accidents, and civil disorder. 8 references.

82335

AUTHORS: Bomberger, A. E.  
ADDRESS: Police Department, Sheridan, Oregon  
TITLE: Sheridan Youth Police Reserves.  
SOURCE: Law and Order.  
SOURCEID: 18(8):96-97, 1970.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the Sheridan (Oregon) YouthPolice Reserves, its membership, activities, and training requirements are presented. The group is made up of boys aged 14 to 21 and is involved in patrolling business areas and in traffic direction for special events. Vandalism has dropped 72% since its inauguration.

82385

AUTHORS: Health and Welfare Council, Inc.  
ADDRESS: Health and Welfare Council Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
TITLE: A proposal for a youth services commission for Philadelphia. (Unpublished paper).  
SOURCEID: Philadelphia, Health and Welfare Council, Inc., 1970. 8 p.

A model of a proposed Youth Services Commission is proposed which would be charged with planning and conducting a coordinated program to prevent and control juvenile delinquency and to provide for the wholesome development of all Philadelphia youth. As outlined, the agency would serve as an intake, screening and referral agency for all juveniles in trouble; insure adequate services for youth; coordinate existing public and voluntary services to better focus on youth needs; conduct studies of problems of local youths and

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existing programs; experiment with new techniques in delinquency prevention and control; and collect and disseminate relevant information. The proposed commission would be mandated by city ordinance and be located within the office of the mayor. 3 references.

82399

AUTHORS: Nielsen, Johannes.  
ADDRESS: The Cytogenetic Laboratory, Arhus State Hospital, Risskov, Denmark  
TITLE: Criminality among patients with Klinefelter's syndrome and the XYY syndrome.  
SOURCE: British Journal of Psychiatry (London).  
SOURCEID: 117(539):365-369, 1970.

The present study comprises the preliminary results of analysis of the frequency and type of criminality in 61 patients with Klinefelter's syndrome and 12 patients with the XYY syndrome; 50% of the 61 patients with Klinefelter's syndrome and 91% of the 12 patients with the XYY syndrome had a record of criminality. There was a comparatively high frequency of sexual criminality and arson in both patient groups. The main etiological factor of the personality deviation and the increased risk of criminality in patients with Klinefelter's syndrome and the XYY syndrome is most probably the surplus of X- or Y-chromosome material, but the pathogenesis is so far unknown. Future studies of criminality in patients with sex chromosome abnormalities should be focused on the study of such possible pathogenetic factors. Persons who commit crimes and are found to be genetically disposed to criminality should receive psychiatric treatment. 11 references. (Author abstract)

82420

AUTHORS: Bessick, Elmer A.  
ADDRESS: Cleveland-Marshall College of Law, Cleveland State University, Cleveland, Ohio  
TITLE: Gun control statutes and domestic violence.  
SOURCE: Cleveland State Law Review.  
SOURCEID: 19(3):556-567, 1970.

The widespread increase in crime in modern society has bred a reaction of strict law enforcement, or what may be termed the law and order syndrome. As the crime rate steadily increases, public sentiment for some sort of strong crime control becomes insistent. Numerous blue ribbon commissions have issued reports as to the causes of national crime and violence, and each has pointed to the same conclusion, that there is no single factor which can be determined as the cause of the crime and violence now rampant in our society. The public seeks some sort of realistic approach to the problems of crime and violence. Among these proposed solutions, one eagerly urged is gun control law. This attitude is a partial result of the national reaction to the assassination of John and Robert Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King. The need for some sort of effective regulation of firearms has been emphasized by these outbreaks of violence. In discussing firearms control and its effectiveness in reducing crime and violence, the present study reviews literature, federal, state and local statutes, and court cases in investigating the character of criminal behavior, the easy access that Americans have to firearms, and the regulation of firearms as a partial cure for the rising homicide rates. From the data available at present, it appears that gun control legislation has had little effect on the crime rate so far. Though it may reduce domestic homicide, as a control of crime, gun control is a questionable solution. 46 references.t

82438

AUTHORS: Isham, Patricia V.  
ADDRESS: California Youth Authority, Sacramento, California  
TITLE: Legal Representation Survey.  
SOURCEID: California, Department of Youth Authority, 1970. 20 p.

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To explore differences between California Youth Authority ward's court experiences, a 26 item questionnaire was administered to 1523 male wards in 5 Youth Authority Institutions. It was found that of the 86% who had legal counsel, 75.5% had public defenders, 6.2% had court appointed private attorneys and 18.3% had private attorneys. Differences were found between private attorneys and public defenders which are significant enough to assume differences in the viewpoint of the wards. It was found that the proportion of wards having private attorneys increased with age, and type of offense determined the type of defender (runaway offenses usually represented by public defenders and those committed for sex offenses employed private attorneys). The more estimated time counsel spent on the case, the more satisfaction was felt toward the case handling.

82459

AUTHORS: Flammang, C. J.  
ADDRESS: Department of Police Science, Fresno City College, Fresno, California  
TITLE: The police and the underprotected child.  
SOURCEID: Springfield, Charles C Thomas, 1970. 310 p. \$11.75.

The nature of the problem of the underprotected child makes it a community challenge, touching many disciplines, professions and agencies. However, the rightful role of the police in the area of child protection is now being raised, and it is the intent of this book to give to the police the most current and sophisticated information relating to the underprotected child. Their capability to perform this function is there; this book merely coordinates the information that will cause the function to be operable. The role of law enforcement is presented, as well as that of the entire judicial process, the medical profession, social welfare and education. Interrelationships that should exist between the police and other agencies are explored, and methods of improving the attendant services are suggested. An overall look at the changing area of law enforcement and police decision making introduces the volume, and society's right of intervention when a child is neglected is outlined. The concept of "in loco parentis" is briefly explained, wherein the state may stand in place of the parent for the underprotected child. The latter is defined as one who lacks the proper protection to insure his safety, health and well being while in the confines of his home and under the care and supervision of parent or guardian. Lack of emotional as well as physical safety is denoted. The main concern of the present work is the failure of the social community to adequately protect a child who is neglected, abused or mistreated in his own home. 99 references.

82460

AUTHORS: Flammang, C. J.  
ADDRESS: Department of Police Science, Fresno City College, Fresno, California  
TITLE: The neglected child.  
SOURCE: In: Flammang, C., The police and the underprotected child.  
SOURCEID: Springfield, Charles C Thomas, 1970. 310 p. (p. 18-45).

Neglect is the lot of the underprotected child. It tends to be concentrated within the lower socioeconomic group, but is also found in considerable amounts in the middle class. A neglected child is one who has been willfully placed by any person who has care, custody, and control of said minor, in a position where the child's health, safety or general welfare is endangered. The first problem considered is the identification and reporting of the neglected child, since the higher into the class strata, the less time the neglect will exist without some action. The opposite is true in the lower income groups because the neglect does not stand out in comparison with the surroundings. Three types of neglect are discussed: moral, civil and criminal, with examples of each. It is emphasized, however, that criminal neglect is the main topic of investigation in this text. Causes of neglect are seen to fall into



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4 general categories: the overwhelmed parent, the incompetent parent, the unconcerned parent, and severe family disorientation; the neglect, itself, is manifested in innumerable ways, some of which are abandonment, filth, cold, malnourishment, improper clothing and sanitation. Typical case histories are described. Statistics are quoted in conclusion: as an example, 45,000 cases of neglected children were reported in California for one year, and it is estimated that much more neglect exists undetected because of lack of public involvement. 10 references.

82461

AUTHORS: Flammang, C. J.  
ADDRESS: Department of Police Science, Fresno City College, Fresno, California  
TITLE: The police and the neglected child.  
SOURCE: In: Flammang, C., The police and the underprotected child.  
SOURCEID: Springfield, Charles C Thomas, 1970. 310 p. (p. 46-69).

Among the responsibilities of the police in their role in juvenile enforcement, is the mission of the protection of the juvenile, who, as victim, suffers the greatest loss in the area of neglect. Yet of all the facets of juvenile enforcement, neglect is the most misunderstood by police officers in terms of both seriousness of the offense and goals the police are attempting to attain. The purpose of the present discussion is to describe the duties of the police and methods of police action in neglect cases. Areas which are investigated are the reporting of neglect by the police themselves, by friends, relatives and neighbors, by the schools, and by the public health services; the area of possible prosecution; the investigation of the neglect itself; removing children for the purpose of protective custody; and the right of the police to act as society's agent in intervening in the care and custody of its children. 8 references.

82462

AUTHORS: Flammang, C. J.  
ADDRESS: Department of Police Science, Fresno City College, Fresno, California  
TITLE: Neglect - case histories.  
SOURCE: In: Flammang, C., The police and the underprotected child.  
SOURCEID: Springfield, Charles C Thomas, 1970. 310 p. (p. 70-87).

Several case histories of neglect situations are presented in which an attempt is made to show more than the description of various physical facts that indicate neglect. There is a demonstration of the decision making process leading to the actions taken, with background histories on the persons involved. Such a presentation interprets the reasoning that leads to the final disposition of each case, thereby bringing into focus the basis of the decision making process. These cases are excellent examples of the variety of situations with which the police are involved, and show the flexibility of judgment that is necessary to arrive at a proper disposition. The outlines at times show office error, and when these errors appear there is an effort to point them out and to present the proper police action that should have been taken. These histories are not the final word in examples of neglect cases. Other jurisdictions have handled cases that were more serious in nature, or more classical. These cases have been chosen to demonstrate variety, and the police decision in the face of such variety.

82465

AUTHORS: Flammang, C. J.  
ADDRESS: Department of Police Science, Fresno City College, Fresno, California  
TITLE: The police and the abused child.  
SOURCE: In: Flammang, C., The police and the underprotected child.  
SOURCEID: Springfield, Charles C Thomas, 1970. 310 p. (p. 138-162).

The police role in the protection of children has been set forth as a rightful function of the police. This role is primary in the police concern in child abuse cases. No other consideration should take precedence to the need to protect the victim from a repeated inflicted trauma, during the initial contact stage of the police involvement. At the same time, recognition must be given the fact a crime may have been committed, and the police have a function to perform in the investigation of that fact. This is within the scope of traditional law enforcement, and as such it remains a police decision not to be interfered with, or abridged by representatives of other professions or services. To aid the police in making a determination of the direction of their investigation, certain criteria are set forth upon which the decision of whether to prosecute or not can be based. The need for the utilization of well trained and sophisticated officers to investigate abuse cases is presented in an attempt to overcome the prevailing thoughts of many police administrators that abuse investigations are the same as other police actions, and the failure to recognize the need for departures from traditional police orientation. Unless the police take the time and make the effort necessary for better performance in the area of abuse cases, the role of the police in these cases will be reduced, limiting the police function in the protection of children. 13 references.

82466

AUTHORS: Flammang, C. J.  
 ADDRESS: Department of Police Science, Fresno City College, Fresno, California  
 TITLE: The abused child - case histories.  
 SOURCE: In: Flammang, C., The police and the underprotected child.  
 SOURCEID: Springfield, Charles C Thomas, 1970. 310 p. (p. 163-193).

Case histories illustrating abuse and neglect of children are presented in this chapter, and are unique in that they are not unique. They are representative of abused child situations occurring throughout the country every year. None of the events, none of the injuries, none of the outcomes are unusual. Each case is different from the other in many of its circumstances, but all are similar in the oneness of the battered child syndrome. In each narrative, an attempt is made to indicate the various stages of crucial decision making, as well as the results of indecision and lack of knowledge. The police procedures involved in the cases outlined are not intended to be the ultimate in police practice, but merely are the methods employed by 1 agency within its community structure. Many police and community failures are discovered and attempts are made to point out these errors, with some dialogue on how each could be avoided. It should be stated that all cases herein are situations occurring within 1 jurisdiction and acted upon by 1 law enforcement agency. By this means, the severity of cases that may be discovered in a given area if the proper identification and reporting occurs may be judged.

82467

AUTHORS: Flammang, C. J.  
 ADDRESS: Department of Police Science, Fresno City College, Fresno, California  
 TITLE: Upgrading the judicial process.  
 SOURCE: In: Flammang, C., The police and the underprotected child.  
 SOURCEID: Springfield, Charles C Thomas, 1970. 310 p. (p. 229-249).

The term "judicial process," as utilized in this study, refers to the totality of the system of administering justice. It includes the police, probation and parole services, prosecutors and defense counsel, judges and court personnel, and the various correctional and treatment services utilized by society in its attempt to salvage persons, bringing them to a level of adequate citizenship. No one working within the judicial process should be satisfied with the administration of justice as it exists today. It is evident that change is needed, but until leaders emerge from the various components of the system, society's efforts to control antisocial

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behavior and eliminate social problems will continue to be bogged down in the archaic methods of antiquity. Numerous suggestions are made of possible ways in which the judicial process might be upgraded in regard to protecting the child: 1) apprenticeship training for the bar and for judgeship, instead of mere on the job training; 2) more training for judges in the behavioral sciences and sociology; 3) reconsideration of the curriculum and teaching methods in law schools; 4) better realization by probation and social services of their importance in the total protection of the child; and 5) need for specialists among the police, trained to work solely in the area of child welfare. Finally, the necessary police leadership within the community relating to neglected and abused children will not be forthcoming until police administrators become attuned to the problem. The administrator, through police associations and organizations, is in the position to influence legislation; but this will not occur until the police are aware of the needed directions such legislation should follow. 18 references.

82468

AUTHORS: Flammang, C. J.  
ADDRESS: Department of Police Science, Fresno City College, Fresno, California  
TITLE: A community action.  
SOURCE: In: Flammang, C., The police and the underprotected child.  
SOURCEID: Springfield, Charles C Thomas, 1970. 310 p. (p. 250-271).

A highly detailed analysis is presented of the attempts of a community to meet the needs of the underprotected child. It is not intended to be a finalized approach to the problem, but a means of evaluating the shortcomings encountered by those participating, while at the same time identifying the strengths adherent in the approach. A group of professionals felt strongly that a unification of actions was necessary to insure the protection of the child and the eventual development of adequate control techniques. Their interest led to the founding of the Fresno County Battered Child Committee in California in 1963. This group consisted of agency representatives from the hospital, welfare, probation, public health and law enforcement. Additionally, there were associate or advisory members from such institutions as the schools, the medical society, various private service agencies, mental health and the local state college. A description is given of the great difficulties encountered by the committee from all quarters, especially in the establishment of the most important instrument attempted by the committee, the central index of all information pertaining to child abuse cases. It is strongly suggested that groups such as this committee could be effective tools in dealing with community problems. They could assist each agency in better attainment of agency goals. But, administrative support is needed, as well as innovative desire. This calls for the lessening of philosophical restrictions, the increase of cooperation and coordination, and the knowledge on the part of the agency representative that his administrator is backing him as well as overseeing the work of the group to insure that administrative guidelines are retained and goals are met. 3 references.

82473

AUTHORS: Marcus, Eric H.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: The psychiatrist's role in murder cases.  
SOURCE: Journal of the State Bar of California.  
SOURCEID: 45(4):502-508, 1970.

In a law journal discussion of the psychiatrist's role in murder cases, the aim is to place psychiatry in perspective; that is, what the legal profession can and cannot expect from the psychiatrist. The request for psychiatric evaluation as to a defendant's competency to stand trial is discussed in relation to the concepts of diminished capacity and amnesia, or unconsciousness, defense, both of which make invalid the main element of first degree murder (a state of mind that

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is wilful, deliberate, and premeditated). Sanity trials are noted to reveal social policy that separates not the guilty from the mentally ill, by the culpable mentally ill from the nonculpable. The penalty phase, a separate trial occurring in capital cases, can make use of the psychiatric witness to refute claims by the prosecution that the defendant cannot be rehabilitated. 59 references.

82499

AUTHORS: New York State Commission of Investigation.  
ADDRESS: Albany, N. Y.  
TITLE: Racketeer infiltration into legitimate business.  
SOURCEID: New York, New York State Commission of Investigation, 1970. 117 p.

The evidence adduced at the New York State Commission's investigation and public hearing on racketeer infiltration into legitimate business is summarized. The dangers to commerce, industry and the general public of racketeer infiltration are stated to come, not only from the various means used by members of the criminal syndicate to infiltrate and seize control of legitimate business, but also from the racketeer tactics used in doing business. This alarming condition calls for public awareness and determined resistance together with new and effective law enforcement counter measures. The techniques used by organized crime to infiltrate legitimate business are presented and the sordid consequences of their operations are discussed. The report is organized under the following sections: the New York Grinders Association; the kosher provisions industry; the bagel industry; Joseph Gulmi -- a mysterious figure; union infiltration; the bankrupt drug company; and the plastics corporation. Individual organizations are discussed in these sections. The Commission's concluding state expresses the intent to keep the public informed on the operations of organized crime and problems of criminal law enforcement and the hope that the disclosures made at the hearing will not only alert the public to the invisible forces of organized crime but will stimulate meaningful counter offenses to halt this dangerous menace to society. 4 references.

82501

AUTHORS: Houts, Marshall.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: They asked for death.  
SOURCEID: New York, Cowles, 1970. 241 p. \$6.95.

This book is viewed as a representative collection of a number of rather typical interpersonal relationships between 2 or more people that resulted in the death of one of them. To investigate the role of the victim in his own murder, letters were sent to more than 400 members of the members of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences whose roster includes coroners and medical examiners, forensic pathologists, polygraph operators, criminalists, and forensic psychiatrists. Homicide investigators have recognized for years that 75 to 80% of all homicides are committed by relatives, friends, or acquaintances of the victim. These relationships are frequently spur of the moment which last only a few minutes. More often, however, they endure for years, some incredibly for 35, 40, and 45 years. The relationships can be categorized and pigeon holed: husband - wife; parent - child; the romantic triangles; the neighbor against neighbor; the homosexual arrangements; prostitute - customer; employer - employee; and a miscellaneous group of odd ball situations. It is concluded that in a great many cases the murderers are rather reasonable, normal people, whereas the victims were the discordant individuals -- at least, they possessed strange quirks of personality and character that contributed mightily to their own demise. 2 references.

82522

AUTHORS: National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

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ADDRESS: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 44 East 23 Street, New York, New York 10010  
 TITLE: Court services for children: a survey of the family court of Richland County, South Carolina.  
 SOURCEID: New York, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1970.

Results are presented of a survey of the Family Court of Richland County, South Carolina, to identify court services for children in this region and to extend recommendations for specific improvements. Since services for troubled and delinquent children not only involve the family court, but also other public agencies, the activities of law enforcement, welfare services, and facilities for temporary care of dependent, neglected, and delinquent children were also included where relevant. Recommendations and alternatives of action to alleviate or correct identifiable problems and the conditions giving rise to them are made in the following areas: 1) strengthening the juvenile court services to the end that positive help can be given troubled children who are in need of the care and protection of the court; 2) providing temporary care for those children who must be held in secure custody until proper disposition can be made; 3) strengthening means for discovery and referral of youngsters involved in offenses against the law; 4) using other agency resources in the interest of children who come in contact with law enforcement agencies and the court. Through interviews, conferences, direct observation, records and review of written materials, existing facilities and services were examined. Other data were obtained through interviews with interested citizens and students. The information gathered was then evaluated with respect to nationally recognized standards of practice relative to the family court and its various ancillary services. 21 references.

82523  
 AUTHORS: National College of State Trial Judges; Revelle, George H.; Hayden, Richard P. C.  
 ADDRESS: Reno, Nevada  
 TITLE: Sentencing and probation. (Unpublished paper).  
 SOURCEID: Reno, National College of State Trial Judges, 1970. 257 p.

A text for a course in sentencing and probation, the book contains a course outline, and 4 assignments including: a philosophy of sentencing; selecting the disposition; and responsibility of the Judge after his decision on sentence. Appendices concern criminal behavior, its predictability and a selection of cases of the National College of State Trial Judges.

82611  
 AUTHORS: Bauer, Gunther.  
 ADDRESS: 435 Recklinghausen, Paulusstr. 40 a, Germany  
 TRTITLE: /Current Problems in criminology--a report on the conference on criminology at Saarbrücken./  
 TITLE: Aktuelle Probleme in der Kriminologie--ein Bericht über die Kriminologentagung in Saarbrücken.  
 SOURCE: Praxis der Kinderpsychologie und Kinderpsychiatrie (Göttingen).  
 SOURCEID: 19(4):151-156, 1970.

Results of an international conference on crime and criminology, held in Saarbrücken in October, 1969 are reported. Current progress and problems in such areas as: basic research in criminology; sexual delinquency; chromosome anomalies and their possible predisposition to criminal behavior; and the establishment of needed social therapeutic facilities were discussed.

82614  
 AUTHORS: no author.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TITLE: Court-ordered contraception - a reasonable alternative to institutionalization for juvenile unwed mothers.



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SOURCE: Wisconsin Law Review.  
SOURCEID: 1970(3):899-907, 1970.

The legality and propriety of court ordered contraception for juvenile delinquents is questionable: there is the cruel and unusual punishment aspect of such legislation; the argument that such an order would be an invasion of bodily security; the problems of parental or juvenile objects; and public policy considerations. It is concluded that rehabilitation must be based on suggestion and counseling, cooperation of the delinquent is the first step toward rehabilitation. 53 references.

82644

AUTHORS: Klein, Stanley H.; Jessor, Richard; Grave, Theodore D.; Hanson, Robert C.; Jessor, Shirley J.  
ADDRESS: Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado  
TITLE: Society, personality, and deviant behavior: a study of a tri-ethnic community.  
SOURCE: Transcultural Psychiatric Research Review (Montreal).  
SOURCEID: 7:201-203, 1970.

A study of 3 ethnic groups in Colorado attempts to establish a theory of deviant behavior through a sociopsychological methodology applied to expressions of alcohol abuse. Rates of deviance as expressed in alcohol abuse and associated antisocial behavior are found to be inversely ordered to the rank position of social status, that is, Indian, Spanish - American, and Anglos, with the Spanish - American being closer to the Anglos than to the Indians. The literature on deviance is reviewed, and results of the study are explained in regard to limited access to the legitimate opportunity structure.

82668

AUTHORS: no author.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: The police and obscene literature.  
SOURCE: Criminal Law Quarterly (Agincourt, Ontario).  
SOURCEID: 13(1):1-2, 1970.

The provisions of the Canadian Criminal Code regarding the dissemination of obscene literature are briefly discussed as they relate to police initiation of criminal proceedings. It appears that judicial interpretations are unclear and unsettled in the areas of obscenity, gross indecency, and conspiracy to effect an unlawful purpose, all factors involved in police action to control the dissemination of various types of pornography. Since the guidelines are not clearcut, police must take whatever action they consider reasonable, and it appears that this is the current policy regarding obscene literature.

82669

AUTHORS: Williams, Edward Bennett.  
ADDRESS: Washington, D. C.  
TITLE: Crime, punishment, violence and dissent; a crisis of authority.  
SOURCE: Journal of the State Bar of California  
SOURCEID: 45(6):817-830, 1970.

The current crisis in authority in the United States regarding crime, violence, and dissent is discussed. The core of the problem lies in the concept of individual liberty and social order, and the role of the legal profession and law enforcement officials must be to reemphasize the need for effective programs to restore public safety, create decent living conditions in the urban areas where social order is challenged by crime and delinquency, and initiate a reappraisal of the archaic criminal justice system. The system of justice, including the criminal code and court administration is irrelevant to the

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conditions in which crime is breeding in large cities. It is likewise ineffective in dealing with the violent dissent and protest of revolutionary extremist groups as opposed to the acts of disillusioned idealic groups aiming at social improvement. Through the suggested reforms, control and order can be restored while still assuring liberty and justice. Civil right and liberties need not be surrendered when violence, crime and dissent is dealt with by the machinery of due process, by righting social wrongs, curing the conditions that breed deviant behavior and thus eliminating the causes for it.

82838

AUTHORS: Martimor, E.  
ADDRESS: 25 boulevard Alexandre-III, 06 Cannes, France  
TRITITLE: /The play offenders./  
TITLE: Les delits de jeu.  
SOURCE: Annales Medico-psychologiques (Paris).  
SOURCEID: 1(1):49-56, 1971.

Criminal or asocial acts are often associated with the individual's need for play without thought of the consequences. Such is the case in arson, the setting off of false fire alarms, or bomb threats. Offenses of this type are also prevalent among thieves, and very often are committed under conditions of depression or anxiety, thus pointing to a conscious desire on the part of the offender to escape from his morbid preoccupation. Another interpretation of this behavior is attributed to "bovarism" which is defined, according to Jules de Gaultier, as "the power given to man to conceive of himself as some - one he is not". The fiction which this individual creates is a situation which raises him above his everyday level. Another need which some offenses, such as kleptomania, satisfy, is the urgent desire for strong emotional experiences including fear and thrills. Very often these "play" offenders are fairly normal individuals who may respond by becoming intimidated after being caught. However, when these offenses are repeated often by the same individual, it seems that the subject is encouraged by impunity and is probably subject to serious mental disorder. 2 references.

83018

AUTHORS: Konopka, Gisela.  
ADDRESS: Center for Youth Development and Research, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota  
TITLE: Our outcast youth.  
SOURCE: Social Work.  
SOURCEID: 15(4):76-86, 1970.

The disastrous history of institutions for delinquents can be linked to society's unwillingness to discard old, ineffective concepts and to build on knowledge of the past. A model is set forth for institutional treatment of juvenile offenders that is community based, involves the delinquent in his own fate, increases his self-respect, and allows him to experience positive human relations. The establishment of such community units can be started today. Because the larger institutions still exist, all the forms of dignified treatment necessary must be introduced into them while beginning to phase them out. 6 references. (journal abstract modified)

83048

AUTHORS: Studt, Elliot.  
ADDRESS: School of Social Welfare, University of California, Los Angeles, California  
TITLE: Deviant roles and social reconnection.  
SOURCE: In: Magner, G., Leadership training in mental health.  
SOURCEID: New York, National Association of Social Workers, 1970. 104 p. (p. 72-92).

The most fruitful opening approach when attempting to discover

the potential role of social work in the correctional process is: what is the client's task? Each convicted offender must make the social and psychological transition from a publicly degraded status as a criminal deviant to the status of free person in the community: he must achieve social reconnection. The entire correctional process can be understood as a transitional period during which both the offender and his community can, under controlled conditions, seek to establish the reciprocal interactional patterns essential for reconnection. The social worker is seen as a guide to the process. It is proposed that the correctional agency's mission should be defined as establishing for a population of clients, the general conditions most favorable for task success. The implications of this definition for agency organization and the role of social work are enormous. Some of them are illustrated by describing a project carried out in a prison for young adult offenders. The goal was to establish the conditions under which the inmate would be encouraged to live as a morally responsible member of a community in order to prepare for life outside the prison community. 3 references.

83094

**AUTHORS:** Christiansen, Karl O.; Kutchinsky, B.; Karpatschhof, B.  
**ADDRESS:** Institute of Criminal Science, University of Copenhagen, Denmark  
**TITLE:** Method of using an index of crime of the kind devised by Sellin and Wolfgang.  
**SOURCE:** In: The index of crime, some further studies.  
**SOURCEID:** Strasbourg, France, Council of Europe, 1970. 77 p. (p. 9-28). Vol. 7.

Problems involved in an examination of the methods of constructing and using an index of crime of the type devised by Sellin and Wolfgang are discussed, based on data from prepilot studies carried out in Copenhagen. Primary emphasis is placed on administration of the questionnaire and definition and identification of the population groups to be studied. Results of the study indicate that: 1) the merits of Sellin and Wolfgang's pioneer work deserved to be carefully tested. Nothing in the Danish prepilot study support a recommendation indicating that European pilot studies should not be carried through; 2) the catalog of offenses for the final rating must be based on results of pilot studies starting with a complete list of the offenses against the penal law of the country; 3) the description of the offenses should not be more schematic than in Sellin and Wolfgang's study, preferably somewhat more detailed and concrete; 4) the Sellin and Wolfgang type of questionnaire was very successful; it should, however, be discussed whether a zero ought to be introduced as the first degree of seriousness; 5) the preliminary results show that a one dimensional scale of offenses can hardly be constructed on the basis of a representative sample of a nationwide population; and 6) the choice of statistical method depends on the scaling system which is employed. 7 references.

83095

**AUTHORS:** Rose, G. M. G.  
**ADDRESS:** Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, England  
**TITLE:** The merits of an index of crime of the kind devised by Sellin and Wolfgang.  
**SOURCE:** In: The index of crime, some further studies.  
**SOURCEID:** Strasbourg, France, Council of Europe, 1970. 77 p. (p. 33-52). Vol. 7.

The merits of an index to measure the seriousness of crime based on the methods of Sellin and Wolfgang are discussed. Emphasis is placed on examining the methodological problems of obtaining ratings for seriousness and the derivation of a scoring system for routine use. Also included are discussion on the construction of indexes, their limitations and role in official statistics, as well as other uses of scoring systems. It is stressed that the specific considerations relate entirely to the problems of measurement and

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indexing within a given country, where it is assumed that there is a single, uniform system of criminal law, although a possible procedure for trials in Europe is offered and difficulties of comparison between one country and another are also treated. The specific conclusions for such a system within a given country are: 1) The immediate need is for pilot studies to develop methods of obtaining seriousness ratings. The samples to be studied could be small, but representative of the rating population. The main objects of piloting would be to increase the reliability and validity of the questionnaire techniques, to make the questionnaire as simple as possible, and to develop techniques of analysis suitable for the derivation of a ratio scale. 2) If suitable questionnaire methods can be developed, questionnaires can then be administered to a full scale representative sample of the rating population. The results would provide the basis for the derivation of a scoring system, which would be based on the concept of the judgments of the rating population through average seriousness ratings. 3) The scoring system would mainly be used to construct indexes on the basis of official statistics. These indexes can be calculated by totalling scores for crimes, it is not necessary to follow Sellin and Wolfgang's scheme of defining events for this purpose. 14 references.

83096

AUTHORS: Wolfgang, Marvin E.  
ADDRESS: Center for Studies in Criminology and Criminal Law,  
University of Pennsylvania, University Park, Pennsylvania  
TITLE: On devising a crime index.  
SOURCE: In: The index of crime, some further studies.  
SOURCEID: Strasbourg, France, Council of Europe, 1970. 77 p. (p. 55-77). Vol. 7.

Comment is made on methods of devising a crime index of the type proposed by Wolfgang and Sellin, including preliminary discussion for using the underlying theory and methods of this research as a basis for establishing a weighted index of criminal statistics in Europe. Some suggestions are also made for discussion about further replication and revision of the index. The index is the result of a 3 year study involving index construction that can be used for both adult and juvenile offenders. It is proposed that this index should be based on offenses with assumed constant reportability, violating the criminal law, known to the police, and inflicting bodily harm on a victim and/or involving theft, damage, or destruction of property. The psychophysical scaling of seriousness is examined, based on use of several different scales which were tested against each other, the rating groups were composed of police officers, several sets of university students, and a group of juvenile court judges. The choices of these particular groups were made on the basis of that class of observers in society who form the principal decision makers in this area. The importance of the relative scale values of the ratings on the index offenses and the slope of the line showing general agreement between rating groups is emphasized. 18 references.

83097

AUTHORS: Council of Europe; European Committee on Crime Problems.  
ADDRESS: Strasbourg, Austria  
TITLE: The index of crime: some further studies.  
SOURCEID: Strasbourg, Council of Europe, 1970. 77 p. Vol. 7.

Papers examining the methods of Wolfgang and Sellin in their study on the measurement of delinquency, are presented, in which the possibility of applying this model crime index in Europe is discussed. The results of a survey applying the index are given, as well as several evaluations of the relative merits of its components. Detailed descriptions are also given of the index, the method it employs, and the elements required to derive meaningful crime statistics for both adult and juvenile offenders.

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83098

AUTHORS: Bhaqat, M; Fraser, W. I.  
 ADDRESS: Victoria Hospital, Kirkcaldy, Fife, Scotland  
 TITLE: The meaning of concepts to the retarded offender.  
 SOURCE: American Journal of Mental Deficiency.  
 SOURCEID: 75(3):260-267, 1970.

To investigate the meaning of concepts to the retarded offender, the semantic differential was administered to 81 mentally retarded subjects and 40 young offenders of average intelligence. It appears to be a feasible instrument with retardates. The retarded offenders' responses to concepts relevant to delinquency were similar to those of their intellectually average counterparts, but there were significant differences. There was no evidence that the therapeutic milieu had engendered objectivity about self or surroundings. 10 references. (Journal abstract modified)

83101

AUTHORS: Fraser, William I.  
 ADDRESS: Iynebank Hospital, Halbeath Rd., Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland  
 TITLE: A retrospective and cross-sectional investigation of a deviant subcultural group.  
 SOURCE: American Journal of Mental Deficiency.  
 SOURCEID: 75(3):298-303, 1970.

Five hundred thirteen behaviorally disturbed retarded and borderline retarded males from a Scottish therapeutic community were studied retrospectively and by cross sectional analysis 10 years after the community terminated. The patterns of prior crime appeared to be unaltered by the therapeutic environment, contrary to earlier claims. Subsequent offenders were recognizable by conduct in the hospital but not by historical antecedents, other than prior offenses. There was a spectrum of behavioral symptomatology between the recidivist and nonrecidivist. The retardate required a stable adult figure after discharge with whom he could identify. 26 references. (Journal abstract)

83131

AUTHORS: Michigan Office of Criminal Justice Programs.  
 ADDRESS: 474 Hollister Building, Lansing, Michigan 48913  
 TITLE: Programs to meet criminal justice and law enforcement needs: how to apply for a federal grant.  
 SOURCEID: Lansing, Michigan Office of Criminal Justice Programs, 1970. 112 p.

A step by step procedure to be used in filing an application for federal monies to administer the "Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, 1968" in Michigan is outlined, and the 90 action programs for which action monies are available are summarized. Matching funds are required from each project applicant, and technical assistance is available. The federal allocation to Michigan for the fiscal year ending 1970, \$7,817,000, equals the amount of Michigan's allocation for the period and represents an amount that the Commission believes should be spent both in 1970 and spread over a period of several years. Programs include: 1) upgrading law enforcement personnel; 2) prevention of crime (dealing with control of narcotics and dangerous drugs, including alcohol); 3) prevention and control of juvenile delinquency; 4) improvement of detection and apprehension of criminals; 5) improvement of prosecution and court activities, and law reform; 6) increased effectiveness of correction and rehabilitation (including probation and parole); 7) reduction of organized crime; 8) prevention and control of riots and civil disorders; 9) improvement of community relations; 10) research and development; and 11) criminal justice information.



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83141

AUTHORS: State of Illinois Department of Corrections.  
 ADDRESS: Springfield, Ill.  
 TITLE: Illinois adult prison system: summary of parolees and parole violators: 7/1/69 thru 6/30/70: (including) a six year historical statistical resume.  
 SOURCEID: Illinois Department of Corrections, 1970. 11 p.

Statistics are given for parolees and parole violators of each branch of the Illinois Prison System for the fiscal year 1970, are summarized, and a summary of the 5 previous years is given. A report is made on parolees and violators in all divisions of the Joliet, Menard, Pontiac, and Vienna branches and of the Illinois State Reformatory for Women.

83166

AUTHORS: Wisconsin Division of Corrections; Hubble, Maurice P.; Hoffman, Arlene.  
 ADDRESS: Division of Corrections, Bureau of Planning, Development, and Research, Madison, Wisconsin 53701  
 TITLE: Offenders released from adult correctional institutions: calendar 1968.  
 SOURCEID: Madison, Wisconsin, Wisconsin Division of Corrections, Nov. 1970. 22 p.

A descriptive report which reviews selected information about inmates released from Wisconsin adult correctional institutions in the year of 1968 is presented. Highlights of information about first and rereleased offenders which was routinely accumulated from institution record offices and social service staffs during the most recent 5 years are presented in tabular form. Analysis of the data shows that: first releases and rereleases of males and females from adult correctional institutions declined nearly 22%, from 2,203 during 1964 to 1,719 during 1968. The ratio of men to women among first released adults was 8 to 1 in 1964 and 11 to 1 at the end of 1968; the proportion of male juvenile commitments increased from 10% to around 15% in the 5 year period for male first releases; and in the same period, juvenile commitments among first released females showed a decrease at the end of the period from the beginning, but with a sharp increase in 1967. Characteristics of first released and rereleased males and females for which data are presented are mean length of stay in months, and percentage of regular felony commitments. Information presented includes: separations by type from the institution concerned; releases and type of commitment by facilities for men and homes for women; total first releases and total rereleases by sex, and by county; educational progress; work record; loss of privileges; and group counseling sessions provided.

83182

AUTHORS: Bund, Emanuel.  
 ADDRESS: 1860 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10023  
 TITLE: Sociopathic personality does not of itself raise doubt as to competency: People v. McElroy, 260 N. E. 2nd 410 (Illinois): Appellate Court of Illinois: Second District. July 2, 1970.  
 SOURCE: Mental Health Court Digest.  
 SOURCEID: 14(6):6, 1970.

The affirmation by the Appellate Court of a conviction upon the defendant's plea of guilty to a charge of burglary is discussed. The defendant claimed that since he had a history at several mental hospitals the court should have inquired into his competence. The Appellate Court stated, however, that he had shown that he was competent and that the mere possession of a sociopathic personality is not reason for an unrequested competency hearing.

83185

AUTHORS: Bund, Emanuel.  
 ADDRESS: 1860 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10023

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**TITLE:** Deaf-mute charged with murder - cannot communicate with attorney: People v. Briggs, etc., 263 N. E. 2d. 109, (Illinois) Supreme Court of Illinois. September 29, 1970.  
**SOURCE:** Mental Health Court Digest.  
**SOURCEID:** 14(6):3-4, 1970.

The reversal of a circuit court order by the Supreme Court of Illinois in a case of competency to stand trial is discussed. An illiterate deaf mute indicted on a charge of murdering a woman was found physically incapable of standing trial because he did not know the charges against him and he could not communicate with his attorney; the case was continued. Among other motions subsequently made by his counsel was the offer of standing trial in any event, with the hope of being freed, but the motion was denied. A jury later found him mentally incompetent and he was committed to the Department of Mental Health. Two years later the Superintendent reported that the defendant was mentally competent in areas other than communication. A motion to dismiss the case was denied. The Supreme Court reversed the circuit court order, holding that it was unfair to imprison the man indefinitely because he was merely accused of a criminal offense, and directed that the case be reinstated and tried.

83187

**AUTHORS:** Field Operations Division, International Association of Chiefs of Police; Tamm, Quinn.  
**ADDRESS:** author address not given  
**TITLE:** Standards for the staffing and organization of municipal narcotics and dangerous drug enforcement units.  
**SOURCEID:** International Association of Chiefs of Police, March, 1970. 19 p.

A report by the Field Operations Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, for use as a guide to local law enforcement administrators in staffing and organizing narcotics and dangerous drug (NDD) enforcement units, is presented. The background information used to prepare the report was gained from questionnaires sent to 100 representative police departments and from personal visits to an additional 10 major city police departments throughout the United States. It is expected that the guidelines presented can be adapted to fit the needs of the individual law enforcement agency. The goals and objectives of drug law enforcement, including the roles of local, state and federal agencies and units in drug law enforcement, are presented, discussed, and recommendation is made to develop and adopt an enforcement policy which: directs major drug law enforcement efforts against street level sale and use of drugs; assigns to the uniformed patrol the responsibility for arresting street level users and sellers of dangerous drugs, and assigns to the NDD unit responsibility for arresting sellers, wholesalers of dangerous drugs and users. Organization and administration of the drug law enforcement effort is described with the recommendations: to organize the specialized NDD effort according to plan suggested; to facilitate communication between NDD specialists and other activities dealing with dangerous drug users; to provide effective administration for the NDD unit by selection, training, and supervision of personnel according to the guidelines provided. Manpower requirements for NDD units are met by the recommended assignment of from 1 to 2% of the law enforcement department's authorized manpower to specialized drug enforcement units. The method for applying the NDD staffing formula is described, and a resume of results from the questionnaires used in preparing the report is presented. 2 references.

83200

**AUTHORS:** Correctional Council of Delaware.  
**ADDRESS:** 701 Shipley St. Wilmington, Delaware 19801  
**TITLE:** 1969 - Turning point for crime control in the first state: a decade of transition behind, a decade of action ahead.  
**SOURCEID:** Wilmington, Correctional Council of Delaware, 1970. 38 p.

# CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

The 1969 annual report of the Correctional Council of Delaware is presented. A review of corrections during the 1960's and a look forward to the 1970's is given, as well as discussions of the work of the correctional services - direct services, prerelease classes, a halfway house, and work release - citizen action services, public information services, interagency liaison services, and research and evaluation services.

83201

AUTHORS: Lerman, Paul.  
ADDRESS: Dept. of Social Work, Rutgers-The State University, New Brunswick, N.J.  
TITLE: Delinquency and social policy.  
SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p.

A collection of papers is presented which deal extensively with major policy issues of the prevention and control of delinquency, including: the sociolegal boundaries of delinquency definitions, the control and guidance of police discretion in interpreting and enforcing the definitional boundaries, fairness and justice in the administration of juvenile justice, the search for humane and effective correctional practices, and the limits on agency cooperation and social planning in controlling and preventing youthful misbehavior. The intellectual frame of reference involves the assumption that there are always social options open to define and deal with social problems and that the ones chosen become part of the problem. 741 references.

83202

AUTHORS: Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.  
ADDRESS: New York, New York  
TITLE: The founding of the New York House of Refuge: society for the reformation of juvenile delinquents - fifth annual report, 1830.  
SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 12-14).

The New York House of Refuge, an institution for juvenile delinquents, which was unique in its time (1830) is discussed. Children who were destitute or abandoned, or who were convicted of any crime could be sent to the House of Refuge, where they could be detained until age 21 if the managers saw fit. This provision enabled the detention of a child who was not criminal, especially one who had bad home influences. 1 reference.

83203

AUTHORS: Platt, Anthony M.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: The rise of the child-saving movement.  
SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 15-20).

The rise of the child saving movement in the 1880's and 1890's which culminated in the development of the juvenile court is discussed. Child saving was a predominantly feminist movement and the social circumstances behind the appreciation of maternalism were women's emancipation and the accompanying changes in the character of traditional family life. The child savers believed that social progress depended on efficient law enforcement, strict supervision of children's leisure and recreation, and the regulation of illicit pleasures. The rationale of the juvenile court in relation to these ideas, and the role of judge as diagnostician and helper are discussed. 23 references.

83204

AUTHORS: Sellin, Thorsten; Wolfgang, Marvin E.

# CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TITLE: The legal basis of delinquency.  
 SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
 SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 20-32).

Legal definitions of delinquency are examined. The meaning generally is so broad as to include practically all manifestations of juvenile behavior. There are 34 forms of conduct labelled delinquency, but those used by each jurisdiction are different. The Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Act, the Standard Juvenile Court Act, and the Uniform Classification of Offenses used by most civil police agencies in the United States are examined. It is concluded that when an offense is given, in official police statistics, a broad legal label which does not allow for adequate discriminatory separation and weighting of the variants covered by it, and when all but the hypothetically most serious component of a delinquency event are concealed by the procedure followed in scoring offenses, the resulting statistics are not adequate for the measurement of delinquency. 23 references.

83205

AUTHORS: Task Force on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime.  
 ADDRESS: Washington, D. C.  
 TITLE: The processes of pre-judicial handling.  
 SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
 SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 32-44).

The processes of pre-judicial handling of juvenile delinquents are examined. Discussed are: the police, agencies outside the formal juvenile justice system, the juvenile court, intake (a broadly conceived screening and helping process conducted within a judicial tribunal), and dispositional choice at intake. A wide variety of practices and lack of uniformity are found. 47 references.

83206

AUTHORS: Miller, Robert B.; Kenney, Emmet.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TITLE: Adolescent delinquency and the myth of hospital treatment.  
 SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
 SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 44-54).

A 3 year study of the admissions of adolescent patients to the inpatient service of a psychiatric hospital to determine the relevance of psychiatric services to these patients and their problems is discussed. Over half the patients were placed in the personality disorders diagnostic category. The staff felt this group responded least well to inpatient treatment because, on the whole, these patients were the least disturbed and the most puzzled over the reasons for admission. At the same time, they presented the most acute problems in the community. The greatest disparity between official and unofficial reasons for referral occurred in this group. Of these 81 male and 50 female patients, 76 were referred by court workers, county attorneys, and law officers officially for either evaluation or treatment or both but really because the youths were in some immediate legal conflict. Another 55 referrals came from families, physicians, social agencies, and private attorneys who requested immediate admission for evaluation or treatment because of the patient's acting up behavior, which was about to require authoritative intervention. 7 references.

83207

AUTHORS: President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.  
 ADDRESS: Washington, D. C.  
 TITLE: Factors affecting the reporting of crime.  
 SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
 SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 54-58).

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Changes in police practice which affect the reporting of crime, and therefore, crime statistics, are discussed. With the professionalization of police have come more formal actions, more formal records, and less informal disposition of individual cases, particularly in regard to juveniles. The existence of the Uniform Crime Reports system is one of the strongest forces pushing toward the adoption of better and more complete reporting. Central reporting services are much more effective than smaller, localized ones. Sometimes statistics are falsified on purpose in order to make a particular city look good. 3 references.

83208

AUTHORS: Task Force on Assessment of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice.  
ADDRESS: Washington, D. C.  
TITLE: The distribution of juvenile offenses.  
SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 59-61).

The question of whether findings on the geographical distribution of delinquent acts within a city are trustworthy is discussed on the basis of a Madison, Wisconsin study. The variation in police contact with juveniles in 3 districts was quite large. It is concluded that the biasing effect of public attitudes, economic and social status, and police criteria for decisions do affect significantly the recording and disposition of offenses and offenders and consequently the rates for different areas of the city. Nevertheless, the available studies and findings do encourage the belief that, if only the more serious offenses are counted, a reasonable amount of confidence may be placed in the picture they present of the relative variation in the delinquency rates between different city areas. 6 references.

83209

AUTHORS: Wilson, James Q.  
ADDRESS: author address not given.  
TITLE: Police discretion in eight communities.  
SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 62-69).

A comparative study of police discretion in 8 United States cities of varying size and socioeconomic level is discussed. Police may have considerable discretion in how to intervene, particularly when the suspect is a juvenile. There are wide variations in the crime statistics of the different cities because of different policies of handling juveniles. The findings cast doubt on the view that the police in middle class suburbs are soft on kids. 11 references.

83210

AUTHORS: Sheridan, William H.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Delinquents without crimes.  
SOURCE: In: Lerman P., Delinquency and social policy.  
SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 69-76).

The present state of affairs in the juvenile correctional system and some proposals for improvement are discussed. The distinction is made between children who have committed acts which would be considered criminal if committed by an adult and those who have not. The negative impacts of labelling those in the second group delinquents are discussed. Suggested remedies for dealing with this group in the area of intervention before the case is brought to court, in juvenile court intake, and in placement are presented. It is suggested that disposition should be limited to placement in a noncorrectional setting and that when legal custody of such children is vested in an agency, the agency should be prohibited from transferring them to a facility designed for children who have



CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

committed criminal acts. 16 references.

83211

AUTHORS: Task Force on the Police of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.  
ADDRESS: Washington, D. C.  
TITLE: Police contacts with citizens on the street.  
SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 83-92).

Some examples of poor police behavior in contacts with citizens are discussed and suggestions for ensuring professional police behavior are given. The examples are of verbal abuse, physical mistreatment, and discrimination. Police departments should have specific directives on the standards of behavior expected of their officers; police should talk to citizens about nonpolice matters while on duty; and arrest decisions must be based solely on objective evidence rather than on race, poverty, or civil rights activity. 48 references.

83212

AUTHORS: Wilson, James Q.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Varieties of police behavior.  
SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 93-110).

Several styles of police behavior are discussed with reference to 8 U. S. communities. These styles are: 1) the watchman - acting as if order maintenance rather than law enforcement is the principal function; 2) the legalistic - handling commonplace matters as if they were matters of law enforcement rather than order maintenance; 3) the service style - intervening, but being less likely to make arrests or impose sanctions. This style is often found in homogeneous middle class communities in which there is a high level of apparent agreement among citizens on the need for and definition of public order but in which there is no administrative demand for a legalistic style. 12 references.

83213

AUTHORS: Task Force on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime.  
ADDRESS: Washington, D. C.  
TITLE: Pre-judicial dispositions: critique and recommendations.  
SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 111-121).

Pre-judicial dispositions in the juvenile justice system are examined and recommendations made for strengthening the pre-judicial process. Misuses of the pre-judicial disposition process, questionable factors in such dispositions, and the impact of screening on juvenile behavior and on bureaucracy are discussed. It is recommended that 1) Pre-judicial dispositions should be made as early as possible in the stages of official agency contact; 2) They should be based on stated criteria that are shared with and regularly reviewed by all delinquency control authorities within the community; and 3) Whenever attempts are undertaken to render guidance or exert control (as distinct from screening without further action), the pre-judicial handling agency should be alert to coercive possibilities and the disposition it can render should be effectively restricted. These recommendations are discussed in regard to police and community agencies, such as a youth services bureau. 16 references.

83214

AUTHORS: Myren, Richard A.; Swanson, Lynn D.  
ADDRESS: Washington, D.C.  
TITLE: Police work with children.

# CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 121-129).

Various issues in the use of police discretion in juvenile cases are discussed. Referral to juvenile court should be based on criteria which are established jointly by the police and court. Alternatives to court referral are explored, as are legal complications, such as the admissibility of juvenile confessions, taking juveniles into custody, and burden of proof. 14 references.

83215

AUTHORS: Skolnick, Jerome H.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Police "professionalism" and the rule of law.  
SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 130-138).

Police professionalism as the solution to the conflict between the policeman's task of maintaining order and his accountability to the rule of law is examined. The concept of professionalism as administrative efficiency comes to serve as an ideology undermining the capacity of police to be accountable to the rule of law. If the police are to develop a conception of legal as opposed to managerial professionalism, they will do so only if the surrounding community demands compliance with the rule of law by rewarding police for such compliance, instead of looking to the police as an institution solely responsible for controlling criminality. 16 references.

83216

AUTHORS: Hess, Albert G.; Le Poole, Fre.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Abuse of juvenile records.  
SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 138-149).

The use of arrest records in the United States and in foreign countries is discussed. The civilized world generally acknowledges presumption of innocence as a human right. Yet, the United States affords this right less protection than countries abroad; indeed, in the United States, protection of this human right is inferior at times to that in Communist countries. This lack of protection, coupled with widespread abuse in making arrests, suggests the United States needs a thorough revision of its handling of arrest records. Such a reform is especially important because in the United States a significant part of the population has arrest records that did not lead to a conviction and finds it difficult to obtain employment, especially if unskilled and untrained. While the United States claims it respects the right to presumption of innocence, it has not fully realized that the very essence of the presumption of innocence requires that it be applied in all cases where the person has not been adjudicated guilty. 47 references.

83217

AUTHORS: U. S. Supreme Court.  
ADDRESS: Washington, D. C.  
TITLE: In re Gault (case no. 116 - October term, 1966).  
SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 158-188).

The Supreme Court Opinion written by Justice Fortas in the Gault case is presented. The rights which were denied and which are discussed are: 1) notice of the charges; 2) right to counsel; 3) right to confrontation and cross-examination; 4) privilege against self-incrimination; 5) right to a transcript of the proceedings; and 6) right to appellate review. The question of due process in juvenile cases is explored. 102 references.

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

83218

AUTHORS: Paulsen, Monrad G.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Children's court: gateway or last resort.  
SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 188-194).

The juvenile court is discussed as it was intended to be, as it is, and as it must become. Reference is made to the Gault decision, which brought the requirements of the Fourteenth amendment to juvenile court hearings. The Court, legislatures, and the President's Commission all point to a new juvenile court that will be quite different from the one proposed by the reformers. The new court is to be a court of last resort, not a gateway to rehabilitation and reeducation. It will be a court very much like other courts, differing principally in its great emphasis upon (but not exclusive concern with) the rehabilitation of children before the formal trial. Where the intention was once to get the troubled child into the courts as fast as possible, the aim will now be to keep him out of court altogether, if that is possible.

83219

AUTHORS: Lemert, Edwin M.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Legislating change in the juvenile court.  
SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 194-206).

Changes in the juvenile court which were incorporated in a comprehensive revision of the California Juvenile Court Law in 1961 are discussed. While the changes cast into law dealt mainly with jurisdiction and procedures, their legislative history reveals the underlying aims to have been the guarantee of greater justice or a fuller measure of civil rights for juveniles and their parents. In essence, the new statutes restricted the power of police and the juvenile court to intervene in parent child relationships, forbade unnecessary detention and separation of children from their parents (without reasonable cause), and specified the form of hearings to detain, declare wardship, and make case dispositions. The changes called for substantial redress in power relations between youths, parents, police, probation officers, judges, and treatment agencies. From a sociological view, they radically altered the basic rules of the game for most, if not all, the juvenile courts in California. Among the more crucial changes were those requiring mandatory advice about right to counsel and requiring provision of counsel in certain kinds of cases. 18 references.

83220

AUTHORS: Lefstein, Norman; Stapleton, Vaughan; Teitelbaum, Lee.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: In search of juvenile justice - Gault and its implementation.  
SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 206-229).

The response of 3 urban juvenile courts to the Gault decision is examined. The data presented -- drawn from numerous observations of court hearings -- provide some indication of the extent of the changes in juvenile proceedings. Particular attention is paid to what the Supreme Court seems to have required in Gault, to what juvenile courts should now be expected to do under that decision, and to what was actually done in the observed courts. The study also provides insight into the problems encountered in the implementation of Gault, as well as a commentary on the structure of the juvenile hearing process. A central conclusion which emerges from the study is that total compliance with the word and spirit of the pronouncements in Gault will come gradually. Gault appears to have greatly accelerated the trends towards legislative reform and increased legal representation. 65 references. (Author abstract modified)

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

83221

**AUTHORS:** Snyder, Phyllis R.; Mangano, Antonia P.  
**ADDRESS:** author address not given  
**TITLE:** Law-guardian representation and the treatment of delinquent children.  
**SOURCE:** In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
**SOURCEID:** New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 229-236).

The role of the lawyer guardian, which is the form of legal representation for the child provided for by the New York Family Court Act of 1962, is discussed. The law guardian does not seek to fill gaps in his knowledge by using experts who are part of the court services, but rather duplicates the investigatory services, questions the psychiatrist's examination and recommendations, and, indeed, has his own manual of institutions for referring delinquent children. Seeing this as his professional responsibility as a lawyer representing a juvenile before the court, the law guardian must consider the probation officer as an adversary when their findings, evaluation, or recommendations differ. At the disposition hearing, the law guardian's activity contradicts the notion that disposition of juvenile cases is meant to be therapeutic, not punitive. It is believed that the need for improved services within the court will not be met by preventing an adjudicated child from receiving services recommended by the probation department. 3 references.

83222

**AUTHORS:** Lerman, Paul.  
**ADDRESS:** Dept. of Social Work, Rutgers-The State University, New Brunswick, N.J.  
**TITLE:** Beyond Gault: injustice and the child.  
**SOURCE:** In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
**SOURCEID:** New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 236-250).

Three problems of juvenile justice are discussed on the basis of available empirical data. They are: 1) equal treatment for comparable offenses; 2) matching the extent of punishment with the degree of social harm; 3) detention and the severity of final disposition. The Supreme Court has highlighted the procedural injustice associated with the juvenile court tradition; this article attempts to provide evidence that substantive injustice is also associated with the juvenile court. It appears quite likely that even in fair jurisdictions -- like New York City -- Minor juvenile offenders are deprived of their liberty for much longer periods of time than adult misdemeanants. If one is concerned about traditional standards of justice it appears that the current juvenile court system is an unjust one. From a theoretical perspective, the juvenile court tradition affords another example of how unintended consequences can flow from benign intentions. The juvenile court reformers were successful in taking children out of the traditional criminal court jurisdictions; however, on behalf of humanitarian motives they engaged in unregulated treatment. In the process they have probably caused juveniles to be detained more frequently and institutionalized for longer periods of time than adults. By paying little heed to the seriousness of the youngster's offenses they have unwittingly been easy on the felonious delinquent and hard on the misdeameaning youngster. 31 references. (Author abstract modified)

83223

**AUTHORS:** Gardner, Robert.  
**ADDRESS:** author address not given  
**TITLE:** Let's take another look at the juvenile court.  
**SOURCE:** In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
**SOURCEID:** New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 250-258).

A number of proposals are presented which would serve to eliminate the popular attitude that juvenile courts are not really

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courts, but are rather a social work adjunct. These proposals are: 1) Elevate the juvenile court by making it a part of the highest trial court in the state; 2) Rotate judges between the general trial court and the juvenile court; 3) Restore traditional courtroom formality; 4) Establish separate courts for delinquents and dependent children; 5) Use the same standards as the criminal court for the juvenile courts which handle delinquents; 6) Change the focus from the present guardianship philosophy to one of self-responsibility of the individual; 7) Alter police and probation practices to eliminate informal practices; 8) Redefine delinquency.

83224

AUTHORS: Empey, La Mar T.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Correctional history.  
SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 267-273).

An historical view of society's approach to criminals is presented. Man's historical approach to criminals can be conveniently summarized as a succession of three R's: revenge, restraint, and reformation. Revenge was the primary response prior to the first revolution in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries. It was replaced during that revolution by an emphasis on restraint. When the second revolution occurred in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, reformation became an important objective. Attention was focused upon the mental and emotional make up of the offender and efforts were made to alter these as the primary sources of difficulty. It is suggested that another revolution may be in the making - one in which the effects of society, social group, and culture or subculture are seen as dominant forces in criminality. The conflicts between the various philosophies and their implications for the success of various treatment procedures are discussed. 10 references.

83225

AUTHORS: Toby, Jackson.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Is punishment necessary.  
SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 273-281).

The question of whether punishment is necessary is discussed in regard to the 3 social control functions of punishment - crime prevention, sustaining the morale of conformists, and the rehabilitation of offenders. A member of a social system who violates its cherished rules threatens the stability of that system. Conformists who identify with the victim are motivated to punish the criminal in order to feel safe. Conformists who unconsciously identify with the criminal fear their own ambivalence. If norm violation is defined by conformists as willful, visiting upon the offender some injury or degradation will make him unenviable. If his behavior is defined by conformists as a symptom of pathology they are delighted not to share, putting him into treatment validates their diagnosis of undesirable illness. Whether he is punished or treated, however, the disruptive consequence of his deviance is contained. Thus, from the viewpoint of social control, the alternative outcomes of the punishment or treatment processes, rehabilitation or recidivism, are less important than the deviant's neutralization as a possible role model. Whether punishment is or is not necessary rests ultimately on empirical questions: 1) the extent to which identification with the victim occurs, 2) the extent to which nonconformity is prevented by the anticipation of punishment, 3) what the consequences are for the morale of conformists of punishing the deviant or of treating his imputed pathology, and 4) the compatibility between punishment and rehabilitation. 20 references.



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83226

AUTHORS: National Council on Crime and Delinquency.  
ADDRESS: Washington, D. C.  
TITLE: Juvenile corrections today: a national survey.  
SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 281-298).

A survey of juvenile corrections is presented which deals with detention, probation, juvenile institutions, and aftercare. In regard to detention, divided authority between the court, probation and police officers, and inconsistency in rate of detaining and in length of stay are discussed. The survey reveals that, though every state makes statutory provision for juvenile probation, in many states probation service is not uniformly available in all counties and localities. The survey findings concerning institutions are organized around 3 factors that significantly affect the operation of juvenile training facilities: 1) the presence of working philosophies that are consistent with what makes change possible; 2) a use of juvenile institutions by the courts and related groups that allows a program focused on change to operate; and 3) the presence of personnel, physical facilities, administrative controls, and other resources tailored to the job of producing change. It was found that the statistics on aftercare are too inadequate to be of use.

83227

AUTHORS: Espey, La Mar T.  
ADDRESS: Washington, D.C.  
TITLE: Alternatives to incarceration.  
SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 298-317).

Alternatives to incarceration in the correctional process are reviewed. The 3 traditional sentencing alternatives are suspended sentence, fines, and probation. Other programs which have been tried are: fines and restitution by installment; work furlough; nonresidential community programs; and residential group centers. It is concluded that the ingredients are probably available for a more efficient development of alternatives to incarceration. But taken singly, these innovations would not constitute a solution to the correctional problem. Ways must be sought by which to relate them together in some systematic way. Thus, what is needed is a long range perspective and the commitment of resources that would result in a better understanding of the whole correctional process, a better conception of the key decision points in that process, the development of more specific kinds of programs for specific kinds of offenders, and a careful study of whatever steps are taken to improve the system. 26 references.

83228

AUTHORS: Lerman, Paul.  
ADDRESS: Dept. of Social Work, Rutgers-The State University, New Brunswick, N.J.  
TITLE: Evaluative studies of institutions for delinquents.  
SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 317-328).

A discussion of the methodology and rationale behind studies of institutions that seek to transform delinquents into law abiding youths is presented. Evidence is provided that support the following conclusions: Regardless of the type of program investigated, residential institutions for delinquents (under 18 years of age) are characterized by high rates of potential failure. On the basis of this evidence, it is argued that researchers interested in evaluating new programs should focus on the problem of whether (and how) failure rates have been reduced -- not whether an institution can claim success. In addition, it is proposed that the issue of humanitarianism be considered apart from the ideologies of treatment and success. 24 references.

# CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

83229

AUTHORS: National Council on Crime and Delinquency.  
 ADDRESS: Washington, D. C.  
 TITLE: The distribution of costs in corrections.  
 SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
 SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 329-335).

The cost of corrections are presented as distinguished between adult and juvenile, institutions and noninstitutional care, per capita cost, and daily cost per case. The question of whether more expenditures for institutions are needed is investigated. The estimated cost of operating state and local correctional services in 1965 was nearly one billion dollars, of which 80% went to institutions. The overall daily cost for a juvenile in an institution is 10 times more than the cost of juvenile probation or aftercare. For adults, state institutional cost is about 6 times that of parole and about 14 times that of probation. It is believed that the trend toward spending more on institutions can be reversed by more adequate staffing of conventional field services and new approaches within existing programs.

83230

AUTHORS: Task Force on Corrections.  
 ADDRESS: Washington, D. C.  
 TITLE: The degree of state responsibility.  
 SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
 SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 335-340).

The role of the state in various aspects of corrections is analyzed by states. Statistics concerning the state's role in providing direct services or setting standards for community based programs and in collection of statistics for the areas of juvenile detention, juvenile probation, aftercare, misdemeanor probation, adult probation, and institutions are given. The parent agencies responsible for juvenile detention, probation, institutions, and aftercare are listed for each state.

83231

AUTHORS: Sigurdson, Herbert R.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TITLE: Expanding the role of the nonprofessional.  
 SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
 SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 341-350).

The role of the nonprofessional in corrections is discussed on the basis of available studies, and proposals for expanding the role of nonprofessionals are given. It is found that: 1) Relatively few persons working in correction have academic training beyond the bachelor's degree. 2) Many of those who do have graduate training are burdened with bureaucratic trivia. 3) The offender population does not differ significantly from the community at large. 4) The illness model of intervention has not demonstrated itself to be a promising rehabilitation strategy. 5) The offender population has not been involved in the rehabilitation process. 6) Efforts to integrate the offenders through job training, employment, and other community based strategies are associated with successful completion of supervision. There is no longer any question that nonprofessionals can be trained to occupy significant roles in correction as links to community resources, as leaders of reform groups, and in other capacities. The pilot testing has already been done, but in most jurisdictions these new roles have not been officially legitimated. However, there are new forces in our society that will increasingly demand changes in the correctional system to make it more relevant and responsive to the needs of the offender. 25 references.

83232

AUTHORS: Task Force on Assessment of the President's Committee on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.

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ADDRESS: Washington, D. C.  
 TITLE: Public attitudes toward crime and law enforcement.  
 SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
 SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 358-377).

Public attitudes toward crime and law enforcement are discussed. Analysis of the findings of public opinion polls and surveys of the measures citizens take to cope with the threat of crime shows an increased concern about the crime problem and greatly aroused fears of being victimized, especially from the violent acts of strangers. This fear leads many people to give up activities they would normally undertake particularly when it may involve going out on the streets or into parks and other public places at night. The costs of this fear are not only economic. At the same time most people seem to feel that the effort to reduce crime is a responsibility of the police, the courts, and other public or private agencies engaged in the tasks of crime prevention, and control. Though the people generally see little they can do as individuals, they are prepared to endorse a variety of programs to remedy the situation. These range all the way from stricter policies of law enforcement to expensive crime prevention and treatment programs for offenders. Public attitudes about various programs or policies reflect both a desire for a better system of protection against crime and an interest in protecting individual rights and freedom. 27 references.

83233

AUTHORS: Campbell, Angus; Schuman, Howard.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TITLE: Attitudes of Negroes toward the police.  
 SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
 SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 378-382).

A preliminary report of a survey of the perceptions and attitudes of Negroes and whites about the police is presented. It was found that Negroes are far more likely than whites to feel that people in their neighborhood do not receive prompt police service. In regard to the incidence of the show of disrespect or use of insulting language by the police, the racial differences in response were even more pronounced. Far more Negroes than whites report knowing someone who had been roughed up by police. Reports of unfavorable experiences with the police were clearly more numerous among the younger members of both racial groups than among their elders.

83234

AUTHORS: Gans, Herbert J.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TITLE: The juvenile problem in Levittown.  
 SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
 SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 382-390).

The adolescent problem in Levittown is discussed on the basis of essays written by children in the sixth through twelfth grades. Most consider it a dull place, with very little to do outside of school. Some express their boredom through hostility to adults and vandalism against adult property. Their relationship to adults is fraught with tension, which discourages community attempts to solve what is defined as their recreational problem. In addition to recreational and social facilities, however, the teenagers also need worthwhile functions, such as serving in volunteer capacities or holding part time jobs. 2 references.

83235

AUTHORS: Spergel, Irving A.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TITLE: Politics, policies, and the gang problem.  
 SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
 SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 390-406).

The political uses of gang delinquency, the bases for their development, and the policies that are appropriate to significant change in the conditions that cause or contribute to the delinquency problem are discussed. At least 5 major types of political roles have recently arisen or been redeveloped in response to the problems of lower class delinquency, particularly gang violence. Whether and how the youth gang and its violence are defined as social problems depend on the utility of gang phenomena for the political purposes of a variety of organizations, particularly for their leaders. Each political role is becoming socially structured and provides at least some opportunities for the achievement of political ends for its occupants. These roles are the civil rights or extremist leader, the new liberal politician, the gang or exgang leader, the agency executive, and the professional reformer. In large measure, the problem of the politicization of the gang is ultimately the problem of lack of resources for a deprived population. The gang is the volatile and combustible edge of the larger problem of poverty and racism, which can be solved only by the input of additional or the redistribution of existing societal resources. 20 references. (Author abstract modified)

83236

AUTHORS: Miller, Walter B.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TITLE: Inter-institutional conflict and delinquency prevention.  
 SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
 SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 407-413).

The nature of current institutional practices concerning delinquency is discussed. There is much conflict over the issue of proper procedure among the different groups that maintain varying orders of responsibility for delinquency prevention. This conflict results in a lack of coordination and mutual blocking of efforts leading to a stalemate in reference to a community supported objective. But these conflicts over method derive from the basic institutional philosophies of the several institutions; although these philosophies may be effective in facilitating achievement of the stated objectives of the institution, their maintenance is vital to the institution's continued existence and this latent objective has greater priority than the achievement of the institutions' explicit objectives, and much greater priority than achieving objectives only peripherally related to the institution's primary explicit aims. This situation implies that the major impediment to effectiveness in this field relates more to the nature of relations among the various concerned institutions than to a lack of knowledge as to effective procedure. (Author abstract modified)

83237

AUTHORS: Kahn, Alfred J.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TITLE: Social work and the control of delinquency.  
 SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
 SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 422-428).

The role of social work in the control of delinquency is discussed in regard to social control as the unifying factor, objectives, and practice. Policy proposals are presented for expanding opportunities, social control through individualization and treatment, protection of individual legal rights, evaluation, and treatment. The analysis suggests that the delinquency phenomenon requires both a policy and a case approach. Basic attention to social institutions and definitions and the development of alternative responses to social patterns will affect the uses of this type of categorization of people and the numbers and types who fall into the group considered to require handling as delinquents via potent sanctions. Thus, given clearer recognition of how the delinquency label is used, social workers will be in a position to develop differentiated case measures suitable to the variety of types of individuals thus labeled. 5 references.

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83238

AUTHORS: Wheeler, Stanton; Cottrell, Leonard S., Jr.; Romasco, Anne.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TITLE: Juvenile delinquency - its prevention and control.  
 SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
 SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 428-443).

Specific programs of juvenile delinquency prevention and control are discussed in connection with the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961. Four areas of concentrated effort toward developing adequate delinquency prevention programs are suggested. These are: clarification of the different types of delinquency and the most appropriate prevention techniques for each, use of modern technology to change the immediate environment, improving the school's ability to work with troublesome youths, and further experimentation with youth employment programs. Two types of program and evaluation research are needed. One is the standard evaluation of impact directed at assessing the effect of the program on delinquency rates, on cost per inmate, on recidivism, or some other relevant criterion. The second kind of research calls for examination of the process whereby the effects are achieved, for it is seldom enough to know what the end results were. 13 references.

83239

AUTHORS: Mac Iver, Robert M.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TITLE: Planning for the prevention and control of delinquency.  
 SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
 SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 443-446).

The concept of a planning unit for the overall supervision of delinquency prevention and control programs is discussed. The unit should be composed of persons of recognized standing and wide experience in an endeavor to see that they are given full opportunity to establish the area of youth welfare, including persons who have shown high capacity in administration, citizens recognized for their broad and generous outlook, and one or 2 leading scholars. It would not carry on any direct operations of its own in the delinquency field, but would be full time devoted solely to overall planning and supervision. It would enter into negotiations with the city's various agencies to develop policies to bridge the gap that so often exists between more or less autonomous city agencies. It would promote standards of service and would see that the conditions of service are such as to attract properly qualified personnel.

83241

AUTHORS: Skoler, Daniel L.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TITLE: Comprehensive criminal-justice planning.  
 SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.  
 SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 456-465).

Comprehensive criminal justice planning is discussed in light of the fact that it is a prerequisite for federal government assistance in law enforcement and criminal justice. The current status of criminal justice planning, methods of developing planning competence, and the various questions which must be considered concerning comprehensive planning are discussed. These questions concern how much planning, how detailed, how comprehensive, how soon, what machinery, steps in planning, and goals and evaluation. 14 references.

83250

AUTHORS: Citizens Committee on Services to Children and Youth,  
 Jefferson County, Missouri.



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ADDRESS: County Court House, Hillsboro, Missouri  
 TITLE: Services to children and youth for Jefferson County, Missouri.  
 SOURCEID: Hillsboro, Missouri, Citizens Committee on Children and Youth, 1970. 57 p.

The report of the Citizens Committee on Services to Children and Youth, from Jefferson County, Missouri, is presented. Detailed recommendations in the following areas are given: education; health and family welfare; ethical and moral values; and youth in trouble (law enforcement, preventive services, sheriff's department, detention, juvenile court services, institutions, recreation and youth participation).

83251  
 AUTHORS: Broward County Juvenile Court.  
 ADDRESS: 605 S.W. 26 Street, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33315  
 TITLE: Broward County Juvenile Court Services: annual report 1969.  
 SOURCEID: Fort Lauderdale, Broward County Juvenile Court, 1970. 21 p.

The 1969 annual report of the Juvenile Court of Broward County, Florida is presented. During 1969, several new and innovative programs were put into effect by the Court in an attempt to reduce the amount of recidivism and the number of young people who go on to commit adult law violations. These programs include a work training program with the Department of Transportation, increased activity in cooperation with the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, the establishment of the Sheridan Halfway House, and the preliminary planning for a halfway house to be operated by the Vista Workers in Broward County. The Florida Ocean Sciences Institute Marine Technician Training Program stands alone in its success and the exceptional potential it has for the rehabilitation of adjudicated delinquents.

83252  
 AUTHORS: New York State Police.  
 ADDRESS: Albany, New York  
 TITLE: Fifty-second annual report of the New York State Police, a division of the Executive Department, for the year 1969.  
 SOURCEID: Albany, New York State Police, 1970. 68 p.

The 1969 annual report of the New York State Police is presented. Unusual progress was made with the problems of narcotics and drunken driving. Aircraft facilities were expanded; progress was made in deflating the activities of auto theft rings; and arrest for criminal and traffic offenses hit record levels. Brief stories of police action in a variety of situations are included, as are many pictures.

83254  
 AUTHORS: Westchester Citizens Committee; National Council on Crime and Delinquency.  
 ADDRESS: 71 Hampton Road, Scarsdale, New York 10583  
 TITLE: Pre-trial justice for the accused in Westchester's local courts.  
 SOURCEID: Scarsdale, New York, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1970. 18 p.

The findings of a study of pretrial justice in the 44 local criminal courts of Westchester County, New York are presented. It was found that there is substantial reliance upon the nature of the charge, the prior record of the accused, and the recommendations of police or the District Attorney's Office. Such practices may well promote efficiency, but they ignore the personal factors of ties to the community, to the family and to employment so important in evaluating the individual. The individualized approach of the Vera

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project which takes these personal factors into consideration, appears to have been successful both in promoting justice for the individual and in protecting the community. The time has come to review and evaluate the practices employed and to consider whether the social and population changes within the County require a more uniform system of justice appropriate to a community of close to a million people. Things which need consideration are improved intercommunication in the County, more prompt access to information from state and national sources, and expanded services to investigate the background of accused offenders.

83257

AUTHORS: California Council on Criminal Justice.  
ADDRESS: 1108 Fourteenth Street, Sacramento, California 95814  
TITLE: Synopsis of the California Comprehensive Plan for Criminal Justice.  
SOURCEID: Sacramento, California Council on Criminal Justice, 1970. 109 p.

A comprehensive discussion of California's criminal justice system is presented. The California Council on Criminal Justice, federal programs for the subvention of crime, crime statistics for the state, the criminal justice system and programs, plans for the future, and information for prospective applicants for grants under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act are discussed. California's Comprehensive Plan for the reduction of crime and asocial behavior contains 9 program areas: education and training, police services, judicial process, corrections, juvenile delinquency, narcotic, drug, and alcohol abuse, organized crime, riots and disorders, and science and technology.

83258

AUTHORS: Survey Services of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.  
ADDRESS: 508 Littlefield Building, Austin, Texas 78701  
TITLE: A probation and detention plan: Rock Island and Henry Counties, Illinois - a planning study for the Bi-State Metropolitan Planning Commission.  
SOURCEID: Austin, Texas, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1970. 67 p.

A planning study of the detention, probation, law enforcement and judicial practices of Rock Island and Henry Counties, Illinois is presented. The information system was found to be inadequate. Adult and juvenile detention services were wanting in all respects. There are no provisions for release on recognizance, work release, or housing of individuals in a manner not tending to lead to physical and mental deterioration. Further, the lack of juvenile detention services has resulted in the undesirable and possibly illegal practice of detaining children in the county jails. The provision of probation services was insufficient. It is suggested that probation services be administratively reorganized on a regional basis. Detailed recommendations for improvement in all areas are given, as well as a discussion of a proposed regional juvenile detention facility.

83281

AUTHORS: Illinois Commission on Children.  
ADDRESS: Room 1010, Myers, Building, Springfield, Illinois  
TITLE: Report of a committee on young children in state correctional institutions - part I.  
SOURCEID: Springfield, Illinois, Illinois Commission on Children, 1970. 38 p.

The formation and findings of a commission charged with studying and promoting the welfare of children in state correctional institutions in Illinois are discussed. Characteristics of wards under age 13 and analyses of age groups by sex and county of

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commitment, reasons for commitment, type of offense, sex and region are included. Analyses of social studies of boys at DuPage State Boys School, girls at Jubilee Lodge, and wards of the Department of Children and Family Services are presented, as well as summary descriptions of 9 out-of-state institutions used by the Department.

83289

AUTHORS: Gibbens, Trevor.  
ADDRESS: Institute of Psychiatry, University of London, London, England  
TITLE: Hooliganism and vandalism.  
SOURCE: Medico-Legal Journal (London).  
SOURCEID: 38:122-134, 1970.

A speech and discussion of hooliganism and vandalism from a meeting of the Medicolegal Society of London is presented. Hooliganism and vandalism are discussed on the basis of various research studies. The research on hooliganism concerns that at sporting events, in which one sees the psychological mechanisms of close identification with the teams and displacement of exasperation onto a substitute object. Four types of vandalism discussed are acquisitive, tactical, vindictive, and play vandalism. Small group processes often play a large part in the destruction of property. It is believed that treatment should be prevention and control, rather than detection, punishment, and publicity.

83307

AUTHORS: New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency.  
ADDRESS: 447 Bellevue Avenue, Trenton, New Jersey 08618  
TITLE: Guide for action grants, 1970.  
SOURCEID: Trenton, New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, 1970. 132 p.

A guide for action grants is presented by the New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency. Its purpose is to advise all potential applicants from local units of government and state agencies of the availability of Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act funds for the improvement of selected aspects of law enforcement and criminal justice. The document is directed to units and subsidiaries of units of general government. Included are excerpts from the New Jersey Comprehensive Law Enforcement Plan discussing how the 26 currently fundable programs were selected, and describing the programs themselves under subgrant application and review procedures excerpts comprise descriptive material as well as forms and instructions. Listed are planning grant awards to local units for 1969 and 1970.

83314

AUTHORS: North Carolina Department of Correction.  
ADDRESS: Raleigh, North Carolina  
TITLE: The North Carolina Department of Correction guidebook for community volunteers.  
SOURCEID: Raleigh, North Carolina Department of Correction, 1970. 12 p.

The North Carolina Department of Correction guidebook for community volunteers offers an introduction to the state citizens volunteer program. Its purpose is 1) to help people see what is going on in the prisons and to become aware of the needs that must be met if we are going to succeed in cutting the rate and cost of crime; and 2) to help inmates to safely reenter the community ready, willing, and able to live productive, meaningful, law abiding lives.

83316

AUTHORS: no author.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Letters to the editor re: drugs and the criminal law.

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

SOURCE: Criminal Law Quarterly (Toronto)  
SOURCEID: 31(1):31-33, 1970.

An interchange of letters between Arthur C. Whealy and an anonymous correspondent is presented. The correspondent discusses a speech by Mr. Whealy printed in the "Criminal Law Review." Questioned is the procedure to be followed by a judge presiding at a jury trial when the jury makes a finding of not guilty of possession of drugs for the purpose of trafficking.

83333

AUTHORS: Missouri Department of Corrections.  
ADDRESS: Jefferson City, Missouri 65101  
TITLE: Commitments and releases: annual statistical report, January - December 1970.  
SOURCEID: Jefferson City, Missouri, Missouri Department of Corrections, 1970. 5 p.

The annual statistical report on penal institutions in Missouri includes data on court commitments, transfers, releases, and total institutional population. Offenders are classified by race, age, type of offence, length of sentence, and number of commitments.

83337

AUTHORS: Missouri Department of Corrections.  
ADDRESS: Jefferson City, Missouri 65101  
TITLE: Commitments and releases: monthly statistical, December 1970.  
SOURCEID: Jefferson City, Missouri, Missouri Department of Corrections, 1970. 5 p.

A statistical report is presented of court commitments, releases, and inmate data pertaining to penal institutions in Missouri during December 1970. Offenders are classified by race, age, type of offense, length of sentence, and number of commitments.

83366

AUTHORS: Chamber of Commerce of the United States.  
ADDRESS: 1615 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006  
TITLE: Marshaling citizen power against crime.  
SOURCEID: Washington, Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., 1970. 133 p. \$2.00.

The need for citizen involvement in combating crime in America is emphasized and ways of achieving citizen action are outlined. An overview describes problems facing the police, the courts, and the correctional system. Guidelines are laid out to suggest ways of organizing for citizen action, identifying and evaluating the problems and needs of a local or regional criminal justice system, approaching public officials to secure their cooperation, and establishing priorities. Many citizen run or citizen sponsored programs now operating in various parts of the country are detailed, and they provide experience from which other communities can benefit. An appendix organized by subject areas lists many books, reports, hearings, studies, and articles. 106 references.

83390

AUTHORS: Cormier, Bruno M.; Williams, Paul J.  
ADDRESS: Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal, Canada  
TITLE: The watcher and the watched: a study on deprivation of liberty.  
SOURCE: Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal (Ottawa).  
SOURCEID: 16(1):15-19, 1971.

A study is made on deprivation of liberty as a problem of the watcher and the watched which is most easily seen in prisons. The

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prisoners are deprived of their freedom which influences their thinking to become paranoid. To alleviate this, correctional officers are trained to work in a milieu therapy program by customary teachings plus learning with physicians from organized interviews of groups of offenders to promote direct contact between guard and offender. The guards had conflict between feelings of hostility and their therapeutic role with the prisoners. It is felt that when one is deprived of freedom, the persecutor watches the persecuted and vice versa.

83391

AUTHORS: Mohr, J. W.; McKnight, C. K.  
ADDRESS: Osgoode Hall Law School and Department of Sociology, York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada  
TITLE: Violence as a function of age and relationship with special reference to matricide.  
SOURCE: Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal (Ottawa).  
SOURCEID: 16(1):29-32, 1971.

Cases were studied to determine if violence is a function of age and relationship with special reference to matricide. Because of the diffuse picture of psychodynamic explorations in homicide an attempt was made to look at 2 structural elements, age and relationship, and to apply these considerations to 3 cases of matricide. Since matricide occurs predominantly in late adolescence the act is often related to impulsivity and explosiveness. It has been shown that this did not apply to all cases, nor to the age structure of homicides in general. Because of the nature of the object, the mother is generally seen as the dynamic factor in the situation. These cases, although they confirm the phenomenon of lockage which is often observed in close relationship homicides, raise doubts about the object specificity of this state. Underlying the term relationship is also the factor of temporal spatial proximity, which may be a simple probability factor in object choice and has to be considered, although it will not account for a number of incidence distributions. A clearer view of the structure of the various homicide phenomena is needed before causal relationships can be stated with any degree of certainty. 22 references. (Journal abstract modified)

83392

AUTHORS: Barriga, C.; Boulanger, P.; Boyer, R.; Cormier, B. M.; Van Der Vaart, J. M.  
ADDRESS: Clinic in Forensic Psychiatry of McGill University, Montreal, Canada  
TITLE: Young adult offenders--ages twenty to twenty-four.  
SOURCE: Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal (Ottawa).  
SOURCEID: 16(1):33-40, 1971.

Young Canadian adult offenders ages 18 to 24 with no history of prior delinquency are studied to look for psychodynamic concepts to understand them. Their family background, education, work record and offenses are described showing most have been productive adolescents. Gluecks' criminological concept of maturation and Erikson's psychoanalytic concept of ego development are presented to better understand the offender's motivation. It is concluded that a therapeutic milieu should provide for individual and social maturation. 9 references.

83394

AUTHORS: Joneja, M. G.; Travill, A. A.; Scott, G. D.  
ADDRESS: Departments of Anatomy and Psychiatry, Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada  
TITLE: Another XYY case in a prison population.  
SOURCE: Canadian Medical Association Journal (Ottawa).  
SOURCEID: 5(104):424-425, 1971.

A survey of inmates from local penal institutions found one



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offender, 6 ft. 1 inches tall weighing 198 lbs with XYY chromosome constitution. He wasn't classified as being aggressive as he was only an accomplice in crimes against property. The accumulation of a large number of tall criminals with XYY syndrome warrants further research of the significance of genetic variation which is now simplified by the recently developed fluorescence technique of screening buccal smears of extra Y chromosome. 10 references.

83418

AUTHORS: Kansas Office of Director of Penal Institutions.  
ADDRESS: 1154-W, State Office Building, Topeka, Kansas 66612  
TITLE: 1970 Kansas biennial report.  
SOURCEID: Topeka Kansas, Office of Director of Penal Institutions, 1970. 37 p.

The 1970 biennial report of the Kansas Office of Director of Penal Institutions covers the administration of the state's 3 penal institutions and prison industrial system. The organization, program, finances, publications and recent innovations of the state and reception and Diagnostic Center, State Penitentiary, State Industrial Farm for Women, State Industrial Reformatory and Correctional Vocational Training Center are described. Statistical data is given for inmates and employees of the penal system.

83435

AUTHORS: Chevalier, Francois.  
ADDRESS: Faculte de Droit, l'Universite d'Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada  
TITLE: /Is the offender ill./  
TITLE: Le coupable est-il un malade.  
SOURCE: Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal (Ottawa).  
SOURCEID: 16(1):21-27, 1971.

Both English and Canadian law governing the concept of insanity in relation to criminal offenses are reviewed. The prevailing legal doctrine and jurisprudence show that both penal system and present judicial way of thinking are outdated and do not take into account the progress of the science of psychiatry. The contention is that criminal law should be revised and should recognize that the antisocial behavior of an individual is, in many instances, the result of an abnormal mental condition which renders him incapable of judging whether or not his actions are criminal, and consequently it is suggested that such behavior should not be dealt with by sentencing the person to prison but by commitment to a psychiatric institution. (Author abstract modified)

83468

AUTHORS: Carrington, Paul D.  
ADDRESS: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan  
TITLE: Civilizing university discipline.  
SOURCE: Michigan Law Review.  
SOURCEID: 69(3):393-418, 1971.

The shortcomings of criminal law in university discipline and proposed alternatives based on civil sanctions are discussed. The limited success of the social punishment imposed by criminal law in the wider society also applies when it is used for the social control of student behavior. There are other weaknesses which pertain to the lack of evenhandedness and effectiveness of administration, to the dilatory encumbrances on the process of decision and enforcement, and to the lack of quality of the moral preachments expressed. Many of them are giving rise to significant legal problems as the system strains to meet the needs of the times. The proposed civil law model places primary emphasis on restitution by wrongdoers to the victims of harm. Wrongdoers would be expected to repair or replace property damaged or misappropriated, pay medical bills, and in fact, be liable for intangible harms. 101 references.

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84593

AUTHORS: Aarons, Z. Alexander.

ADDRESS: Alamo, California

TITLE: Normality and abnormality in adolescence: with a digression on Prince Hal - "the sowing of wild oats."

SOURCE: Psychoanalytic Study of the Child.

SOURCEID: 25:329-339, 1970.

An examination of the relationship between Prince Hal and King Henry in Shakespeare's "King Henry IV" is presented to illustrate the decathetic efforts that prompt the sowing of wild oats. In every contest between rebellious son and suppliant father there may be an expiation of the guilt that the father bears for his sins. Therefore the relationship between them is jeopardized when the son detects the father's betrayal of the ego ideal he seeks for his son to uphold. The sins of the father weaken the son's resolve. The disappointment with each other is manifest in their mutual antagonism, verbalized by the father, but acted out by the errant son. It may be only through the father's death that a true reconciliation is achieved. It is then that without reserve the father is willing to relinquish his throne to his son, and the latter, in order to achieve his father's potency, espouses the ego ideal. A differential point of evaluation is whether the adolescent is in revolt against the objects or the demands of the objects. The cynical adolescent, for example, is seemingly in opposition to what his parents stand for; however, it finally appears that he has suffered profound disappointment over their betrayal of the ego ideals which have been imputed to them. The intellectual adolescent reveals that he is hypercritical of their actions which belie their espoused belief. He then becomes dedicated to value judgments of his own in order to have nothing to do with his parents. 23 references. (Author abstract modified)

84741

AUTHORS: Philadelphia Urban Coalition; Our Neighbors Association.

ADDRESS: Philadelphia Urban Coalition, 1512 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19102

TITLE: Urban youth leadership training program.

SOURCEID: Philadelphia, Philadelphia Urban Coalition, 1970. 29 p.

The proposed Urban Youth Leadership Training program, sponsored by Our Neighbor's Association and the Philadelphia Urban Coalition, is described. Its purpose is to recruit, train and counsel 40 youths, ages 16 to 21, in the skills, techniques, knowledge and personal development traits necessary for effective leadership in the urban community. Recruits will come primarily from the existing indigenous youth leadership, gang leaders and leaders of existing marginal nongang youth activities. A 21 week program of mixed classroom instruction and work experience will focus on the development of the necessary skills and knowledge in the youth leader to enable him to effectively organize staff, and administer a generalized community improvement program or activity. For example, the techniques and information provided by the project will be able to be used to organize the community around the issue of drug abuse. Administration of the program will be divided between Philadelphia Urban Coalition and Our Neighbors Civic Association, with the Coalition taking major responsibility for general administration, recruitment of instructors, and placement of youth leaders, and with Our Neighbors taking major responsibility for the recruitment of youth leaders, counseling, and community involvement activities. Curriculum development will be a shared responsibility. (Author abstract modified)

84786

AUTHORS: Vatankhah, H. -M.

ADDRESS: Univ.-Poliklinik, Universitat Isfahan, Iran

TRTITLE: /Social structure and juvenile delinquency in a large Iranian city./

TITLE: Soziostruktur und Jugenddelinquenz in einer Iranischen Grosstadt.

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SOURCE: Social Psychiatry (Berlin).  
SOURCEID: 5(1):41-50, 1970.

Information on type of crime, education, occupation, and birthplace was obtained and analyzed for 497 child and adolescent delinquents who appeared before the Juvenile Court in Isfahan during an 18 month period. The younger generation has grown up during a time of rapid progress and has experienced a confrontation between the new Western influences and traditional obligations and values. However, the social network of adolescents, determined by the close kinship ties of the extended family, is still largely intact. The type of crime is relatively harmless and the number low by Western standards in spite of rapid urbanization, because of this still unbroken social structure. Delinquency rates increase at the susceptible ages between 12 and 16 years. The taboos of this still intact community restrict its individual members, but they are also supportive. 36 references. (journal abstract modified)

84916  
AUTHORS: Begelman, D. A.  
ADDRESS: Fairfield Hills Hospital, Newtown, Connecticut  
TRITLE: /Relationship of the behavioral scientists to the courts./  
TITLE: Reply to Lowenberg and Sohn.  
SOURCE: American Psychologist.  
SOURCEID: 26(2):207-208, 1971.

Reply is made to recent criticisms of Silverman's 1969 analysis of several issues pertaining to the relationship of the behavior scientist to the courts. The validity Lowenberg's challenge that the courts are neither in a position to determine the ascription of motives nor to reply legitimately on concepts such as "willfully" and "knowingly" in legal indictments is questioned. Such a stand leads to the suspicion that Lowenberg may be identifying the psychological concept of behavior with the legal concept of the action perpetrated, an opinion which causes confusion between strictly psychological definitions and legal procedures. Sohn takes exception to Silverman's denial that moral or criminal responsibility is inconsistent with psychological determinism, but he fails to distinguish between moral and legal responsibility with respect to the applicability of criminal law. Further, in light of current thinking on the subject, the conflict between moral responsibility and determinism may be imaginary, thus making attempts at distinction between them senseless. 4 references.

84917  
AUTHORS: Select Committee on the Administration of Justice.  
ADDRESS: Sacramento, California  
TITLE: Parole board reform in California: "order out of chaos".  
SOURCEID: Sacramento, California, Assembly of the State of California 1970. 123 p.

A study sought to determine: 1) whether the character of persons sent to California's prisons in the last decade changed so as to require longer terms and/or new treatment strategies, and 2) if a final determination can be made as to whether any relationship exists between how long a person serves in prison and how he will perform when eventually paroled. Characteristics of persons sent to prison in 1968 were found to be the same as those committed 8 years earlier. The contention that a longer exposure to the prison treatment program would improve the response of paroled inmates was not supported. Rehabilitative efforts were found either not being directed at the problems which are associated with eventual parole adjustment or ineffectual in producing results which last after release. Proposed legislation is presented for parole decision making. 10 references.

84927  
AUTHORS: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; Rogovin, Charles H.; Velde, Richard W.; Coster, Clarence M.

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

ADDRESS: U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530  
TITLE: Guide for comprehensive law enforcement planning and action grants.  
SOURCEID: Washington, D.C. LEAA, 1970. 63 p.

This edition of the Guide replaces the initial edition and combines previous issuances relating to 1970 planning and action grants. Together with the LEAA Financial Guide (May, 1969) and Discretionary Grants Guide (January 1970) it provides complete guidance on application, award and administration of planning and action grants during Fiscal Year 1970 Under Parts b and C of the Act.

84933  
AUTHORS: Lee, Hee Kwan, Mandel, Nathan G.  
ADDRESS: Division of Research and Planning, Minnesota State Department of Corrections, Minneapolis, Minnesota.  
TITLE: Institution community continuum: a preliminary analysis of population movement and program effectiveness for the period Jan. 1, 1969 -Dec. 31, 1969.  
SOURCEID: St. Paul, Minnesota Department of Corrections, 1970. 13 p.

A second analysis of the Department of Corrections' Institution - Community Continuum (ICC) program is presented. The ICC program uses guided group interaction techniques as the primary treatment method. In the Institution Phase (phase 1) groups usually are composed of 10 members assigned to 3 concurrent groups and the participants are segregated insofar as possible from other residents in the same institution to permit ICC boys to develop an autonomous group culture including separate education, work, and recreational programs. The Community Phase (phase 2) operates from 2 ICC centers in Minneapolis as bases for continued intensive work with the boys after leaving phase 1. Two major operational changes were made in phase 1 of the program. Open groups became closed group units. This change provided that once a group was formed, no additional members could be added and that all group members were eventually placed in phase 2 at the same time. The second major change was the relocation of phase 1, permitting field agents in phase 2 to function as group leaders in phase 1, thereby insuring a continuity of this important relationship from institution to community.

84938  
AUTHORS: Nebraska District Probation Officers Association.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Probation in the District Courts, State of Nebraska.  
SOURCEID: 1971. 56 p.

A review is provided of probation in the district courts of Nebraska. It includes the legislative bill and other legal matters; a summary of judges and probation officers; presentence reports, releases, and revocations; success ration; reported earnings, payment of costs and restitution of probationers; and community costs. Consideration is also given to the future responsibility of probation.

84965  
AUTHORS: California Youth Authority; Duxbury, Elaine B.  
ADDRESS: Sacramento, California  
TITLE: Youth service bureaus in California: a progress report.  
SOURCEID: Sacramento, California Youth Authority, 1971. 74 p.

Youth Service Bureaus were established on an experimental basis in nine communities in California in 1969. The objectives are to determine if the bureaus can divert youth from the juvenile justice system, coordinate local delinquency prevention resources, and develop locally innovative programs. Each bureau is to be a place in the community to which delinquent and delinquency prone youth can be referred by parents, law enforcement agencies, schools, and other sources. One of the primary purposes of the bureau is to provide

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access to a wide range of services and to assure continuity of treatment for individual youths. The Youth Service Bureaus provided direct service to more than 1800 youth referred to them during the first 9 months of 1970. Individual and family counseling has been the nucleus of the services offered directly by many of the bureaus. Although not enough time has elapsed to determine conclusively if Youth Service Bureaus can divert youth from the juvenile justice system, there is already evidence that the bureaus receiving a substantial number of referrals from law enforcement have had an impact on diversion. 20 references.

84969  
 AUTHORS: Graven, Jean.  
 ADDRESS: Geneva, Switzerland  
 TRTITLE: /The meaning and the evolution of the jury./  
 TITLE: Le sens et l'evolution du jury.  
 SOURCE: Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police  
 Technique (Geneve).  
 SOURCEID: 24 (2):97-120, 1970.

An overview of the origin, purpose, and evolution of the jury concept in the European tradition is presented. The origin, meaning and purpose of the jury, choices between concepts of the jury as they developed separately in European countries, the problem today, and the indications for future changes in the current system are discussed. 81 references.

84970  
 AUTHORS: Jaccard, Pierre.  
 ADDRESS: Universite de Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland  
 TRTITLE: /Guilt and punishment./  
 TITLE: La culpabilite et la peine.  
 SOURCE: Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police  
 Technique (Geneve).  
 SOURCEID: 24 (2):89-95, 1970.

Guilt and punishment in the modern world of the Nineteenth and Twentieth centuries are discussed. They are treated from the following points of view: the juridical, the sociologist (Emile Durkheim), the psychoanalyst (Freud), the political or governmental (Marx and Weber), and the theological (Karl Borth). 2 references.

84972  
 AUTHORS: Berger, Roland.  
 ADDRESS: Office de la Jeunesse, Geneva, Switzerland  
 TRTITLE: /Professional secrets and legal bases./  
 TITLE: Le secret professionnel et de fonction: bases legales.  
 SOURCE: Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police  
 Technique (Geneve).  
 SOURCEID: 24 (3):183-188, 1970.

Some controversial aspects of privileged secrecy as they appear in the Swiss penal codes are discussed. Two forms of secrecy are treated: professional secrecy and secrecy by certain functionaries in the performance of specific duties. A need for change in the penal codes is suggested. 3 references.

84973  
 AUTHORS: Bernheim, Jacques.  
 ADDRESS: Institut de Medicine Legale, Geneva, Switzerland  
 TRTITLE: /The medical secret./  
 TITLE: Le secret medical.  
 SOURCE: Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police  
 Technique (Geneve).  
 SOURCEID: 24 (3):189-192, 1970.

The privilege of professional secrecy in the penal codes, as it



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applies to the medical practitioners is discussed. Its traditional bases are stressed. The balance of the discussion concerns exceptions which should be made in the interests of clear evidence, self protection and justice.

84974

AUTHORS: Friedrich, Gilbert.  
ADDRESS: Geneva, Switzerland  
TRTITLE: /The professional secret of the private psychologist./  
TITLE: Le secret professionnel du psychologue prive.  
SOURCE: Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police  
Technique (Geneve).  
SOURCEID: 24(3):193-194, 1970.

Controversial aspects in the position of the private psychologist regarding the right to professional secrecy are discussed. The position of the law is not as clear here as it is with the physician's secrets. Clarification of existing penal codes is suggested.

84975

AUTHORS: Freymond, Jean-Pierre.  
ADDRESS: Centre Social Protestant, Geneva, Switzerland  
TRTITLE: /The professional secret of the private social worker./  
TITLE: Le secret professionnel de l'assistant social prive.  
SOURCE: Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police  
Technique (Geneve).  
SOURCEID: 24(3):195-196, 1970.

Certain controversial aspects of professional secrecy as it relates to the function of the private social worker are discussed. The position of the Swiss penal code is given; it is seen to be far from clear. Clarification is suggested, not only for the role of the individual social worker but for his actions and communications as part of the diagnostic and therapeutic team.

84976

AUTHORS: Turian, Claude.  
ADDRESS: Geneva, Switzerland  
TRTITLE: /Functional secrets of administrators and the specialized educator./  
TITLE: Le secret de fonction du personnel administratif et de l'educateur specialise.  
SOURCE: Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police  
Technique (Geneve).  
SOURCEID: 24(3):197-200, 1970.

Certain controversial aspects of privileged secrecy as they apply to public administrative functionaries, especially to those employed in special education are discussed. Contrary to professional secrecy, which is implicit in the ethic of the profession, the secret elements of the role of the functionary should be clearly defined in the contract between the functionary and the public agency which he serves.

84987

AUTHORS: Pibot, Pierre.  
ADDRESS: Namur, Belgium  
TRTITLE: /The visitor, essential element in the reform and reclassification of prisoners./  
TITLE: Le visiteur, element essentiel du redressement et du reclassement des detenus.  
SOURCE: Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police  
Technique (Geneve).  
SOURCEID: 24(3):205-209, 1970.

The vital role that the visitor friend can play in the reform

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and resocialization of the prisoner is discussed. The importance of friendship in any rehabilitation is stressed. The friend can play a role perhaps more effective than the educator, the priest, the prison counsellor or the social worker. The need for liberal visiting privileges in Belgian prisons is indicated. 4 references.

84988

AUTHORS: Brillon, Yves.  
ADDRESS: Lausanne, Switzerland  
TRITITLE: /Responsibility and the individualization of punishment./  
TITLE: La responsabilite et l'individualisation de la peine.  
SOURCE: Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police Technique (Geneve).  
SOURCEID: 24(3):210-214, 1970.

The basic elements of justice are discussed. The responsibility of the criminal for his actions should be assessed and punishment individualized, to fit, not the crime, but the degree of responsibility for the crime and the potential of the criminal personality to make a successful adaptation to society. 13 references.

84989

AUTHORS: Versele, Severin-Carlos.  
ADDRESS: Institut de Sociologie, Universite Libre de Bruxelles, Brussels, Belgium  
TRITITLE: /Some observations of judiciary sociology on youth magistrates./  
TITLE: Quelques observations de sociologie judiciaire sur les magistrats de la jeunesse.  
SOURCE: Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police Technique (Geneve).  
SOURCEID: 24(3):171-175, 1970.

The need to reacknowledge the basic aims of social justice, especially by magistrates who deal with youthful offenders is discussed. The current judiciary system in Swiss communities, the way the youth magistrate fits into this system; and some handicaps to the administration of personal, enlightened judgments to the young are considered. The role of magistrate as social servant, not as God, is stressed.

84990

AUTHORS: Agarwal, Rajendra Saran.  
ADDRESS: Shahjahanpur, U.P., India  
TRITITLE: /Motive for murder in India and connected problems./  
TITLE: Le mobile dans les meurtres aux Indes et les problemes connexes.  
SOURCE: Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police Technique (Geneve).  
SOURCEID: 24(3):176-178, 1970.

A discussion based on 50 years of practicing law in India presents the existence of motive in cases of murder. The most prevalent motives for murder in India are presented. Two cases in which motive was obscure demonstrating that a clear motive is not required by the tribunals in order to obtain a conviction for murder are reviewed. The general status of crime in India is discussed.

84991

AUTHORS: Holyst, Brunon.  
ADDRESS: Departement de Criminologie, Universite de Lodz, Lodz, Poland  
TRITITLE: /Criminological and criminalistic problems in attempted murders./  
TITLE: Probleme criminologique et criminalistique de la tentative de meurtre.

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

SOURCE: Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police  
Technique (Geneve).  
SOURCEID: 24(1):29-34, 1970.

The discussion examines certain etiological aspects in cases of attempted murder, chiefly those factors which prevented the would be murderer from realizing his criminal intention. Specifically considered are faulty technique, defensive reaction by the victim or flight from the scene of the attacks, intervention by a third party, psychological inhibiting factors; belief that the attempt was successful and chance factors. A discussion of judiciary attitudes toward attempted murder is included. 6 references.

84993  
AUTHORS: Ledent, M.  
ADDRESS: Centre de Recherche en Psychologie Pathologique,  
Universite de Louvain, Louvain, Belgium  
TRITITLE: /Social interactions in the penitentiary./  
TITLE: Des interactions sociales en milieu penitentiaire.  
SOURCE: Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police  
Technique (Geneve).  
SOURCEID: 24(1):35-46, 1970.

The pattern of social interactions observed in a model Belgian prison where enlightened efforts are made for the rehabilitation of the prisoners is discussed. The interaction of prisoners and subordinate prison personnel is critical. The implementation of an informal code, largely policed by prisoners themselves, is described. 8 references.

84995  
AUTHORS: Massachusetts Department of Correction; Callahan, Edward F.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Factors related to inmate adjustment in a medium security  
correctional institution: a study at MCI-Norfolk.  
SOURCEID: Massachusetts Department of Correction, 1970. 17 p.

A study is presented which highlights the types of inmates most likely and least likely to make a positive adjustment to the medium security institution at Massachusetts Correctional Institution (MCI), Norfolk. Two samples of inmates were compared: men who were returned to maximum security from MCI Norfolk as disciplinary problems, the nonadjustment sample, and men who were not returned, the adjustment sample. Data on the samples were collected on background factors, criminal history, present offense and incarceration. 2 references.

85017  
AUTHORS: Leiberg, Leon G.  
ADDRESS: Washington, D.C.  
TITLE: Project Crossroads.  
SOURCEID: Washington, D.C. National Committee for Children and  
Youth, 1971. 81 p.

The final report on Project Crossroads presents the implications, problems, and achievements of an experimental and demonstration project involved in pretrial intervention with first offenders in Washington, D.C. An attempt was made to produce a document which should stimulate and assist others wishing to improve the quality of justice by introducing the concept of intensive manpower services in the pretrial period as a meaningful tool for offender rehabilitation. The project was intended to explore a particular method, to analyze experiences in developing that method, and to determine whether the method is valid and viable, and can be developed at a reasonable cost. It is believed that the method was proved to be a good one and is hoped that this effort will help to produce policy changes in an area fraught with controversy and misunderstanding. 7 references.

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85023

**AUTHORS:** Grant, J. Douglas.  
**ADDRESS:** Social Action Research Center, Inc., 1013 Harrison Street, Room 203, Oakland, California 94607  
**TITLE:** Delinquency prevention through participation in social change (New careers in the administration of justice).  
**SOURCEID:** Oakland, California, Social Action Research Center, 1970. 33 p.

A new careers model for delinquency prevention which is being developed on funds from a federal Education Research grant is presented. The model links education from the third year of high school to graduate school with inter type paid work experience in administration of justice agencies. The major thrust is not just to provide opportunities for higher education and careers with social agencies, important as these are, but to provide a means whereby youth can become participants in constructive approaches to social change through our established institutions. The pressures for change are always with a culture, but the rate of our present accumulation of knowledge and its accompanying technology demands that the pace be stepped up dramatically. 24 references. (Author abstract modified)

85039

**AUTHORS:** Cowden, James E.; Schroeder, Charles R.; Peterson, William M.  
**ADDRESS:** Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, Madison, Wisconsin  
**TITLE:** The CIP vs. the 16 PF at a reception center for delinquent boys.  
**SOURCE:** Journal of Clinical Psychology.  
**SOURCEID:** 27(1):109-111, 1971.

A study which assessed the degree to which the 16 Personality Factor Inventory (16PF) and the California Psychological Inventory (CPI) could clearly discriminate among subgroups of delinquents differing in background demographic characteristics, institutional adjustment and prognosis is discussed. Subjects were 143 delinquent boys admitted to an institution. The result slightly favored the 16 PF as a large scale screening instrument, while suggesting that the CPI might perform a valuable function as an auxiliary screening instrument for selected cases. 6 references. (Author abstract modified)

85099

**AUTHORS:** Bockoven, J. Sanbourne; Belinsky, Ruth.  
**ADDRESS:** Dr. Harry C. Solomon Mental Health Center, Massachusetts  
**TITLE:** Mental health and community partnership in the social containment of a severe long standing character disorder with chronic alcoholism.  
**SOURCE:** Psychiatric Opinion.  
**SOURCEID:** 7(3):37-41, 1970.

The case of a man with a long history of crime and alcoholism, who is eventually brought to the Solomon Mental Health Center, is presented. At the clinic the patient formed an excellent relationship with his psychiatric social worker and soon his emotional and mental state showed considerable improvement. Part of the rehabilitation program at the Center involves the community. After 5 weeks of treatment, the patient was released to live and work in the community not far from the center where he could receive further treatment in case of a serious relapse. The employer, a community partner, contributes to the difficult task of rehabilitation and helps to accomplish social containment of the patient over a period of years. Working with the patients at the Center and the community, the psychiatric social worker has full knowledge of the business and social community, and the ability to match personalities of employers and clients most likely to be mutually constructive.

# CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

85108

AUTHORS: Kenyon, Ron.  
 ADDRESS: Toronto East General Hospital, Toronto, Ontario, Canada  
 TITLE: Criminal acts in the twilight state.  
 SOURCE: Applied Therapeutics (Toronto).  
 SOURCEID: 12(2):26, 1970.

Criminal acts in the twilight state are discussed. Violent murders and other crimes have been committed in the state following sleep but preceding wakefulness. Many accidents, often classed as suicide or suicide attempts occur at this time. There are 2 types of sleep: the REM or rapid eye movement type, and the slow wave sleep, so designated by having noted the electroencephalogram response to this deep, undreaming state. Violence upon being awakened is associated with the latter. The phenomenon of twilight state violence has long been known. In 1111 A.D. the Catholic ecumenical council meeting in Vienne, France, recommended that no punishment be meted out to a person who committed injury or murder while asleep. Violence or accident seldom if ever accompany voluntary awakening, unless the person is awakened by another; thus, victims tend to be wives, mistresses, roommates, and the sort. Men are more likely to so react than are women. There is no apparent relationship between this violence and sleepwalking. The sleepwalker is vague in attitude, whereas the man awakened from a slow wave phase of sleep goes into instant, strongly directed action, using his bare hands or any weapon available.

85143

AUTHORS: National Council on Crime and Delinquency; Sumner, Helen.  
 ADDRESS: New York, New York  
 TITLE: A follow-up review of a survey of Board of Prison Terms and Paroles and Field Services (Unpublished paper).  
 SOURCEID: NCCD, 1970. 10 p.

A followup review is made of a survey of Board of Prison Terms and Paroles and Field Services conducted in 1964. A consultation visit was made by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency at the request of the State of Washington for the purpose of reviewing progress made in Washington as result of recommendations emanating from the 1964 survey, observing and assessing present board policies and practices, and examining relationships among present board members in relation to the exercise of board policies and practices.

85146

AUTHORS: Oakland County (Michigan) Juvenile Court Volunteer Case Aide Program.  
 ADDRESS: Oakland County Service Center, Pontiac, Michigan 48053  
 TITLE: Someone cares.  
 SOURCEID: Pontiac, Michigan, Oakland County Juvenile Court. 10 p.

A recruitment booklet for volunteer case aides to give some time to be with a delinquent or neglected child is presented. Eighteen guidelines for working with juveniles in this capacity are given. The most important facet of the program is to show the child that someone cares.

85147

AUTHORS: Oakland County Protective Service.  
 ADDRESS: 1200 W. Telegraph Road, Pontiac, Michigan 48053  
 TITLE: Oakland County plan for the prevention of delinquency and neglect: "protective services."  
 SOURCEID: Pontiac, Michigan, Oakland County Protective Services Department. 8 p.

The organization, work, and accomplishments of the Oakland County (Michigan) Prevention Plan are discussed. The plan is cosponsored by the juvenile court, local municipalities and local boards of education. It involves citizens at the local level who are



## CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

interested and concerned and willing to give of their time and skills in the development of a community program for the development of youth's highest potential. (Author abstract modified)

85152

AUTHORS: Tanner, Ralph E. S.  
ADDRESS: Heythrop College, England  
TITLE: Crime in East Africa: homicide in Uganda 1964.  
SOURCEID: Uppsala, Sweden, Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, 1970. 136 p.

Research was undertaken to cover violent crime in Uganda generally with a view to assisting the police to make an overall evaluation of the problem. The study is confined to homicides committed during 1964. The classification of homicide has been used in this research, because criminal killing in Uganda, whether it is defined as murder or manslaughter by the courts, involves occurrences which cannot be separated sociologically in the legal manner discussed. Moreover, they involve factors, such as mob violence, of great importance to the civil administration of the country. Furthermore, whatever the ultimate classification of the offense, the police carry out a detailed procedure for each death as if it were murder and therefore to take out this type of offense only from the gross total would seriously understate the amount of work which the police are required to carry out. The distribution of homicide offenses by districts for the period 1960 to 1964 which were accepted by the police shows that there has been a steady increase up to 1963 in both the numbers of murders and the rate and then a slight decline. While an increase is seen in Mengo, Kigezi and Toro, there have been marked declines in Mubende, Acholi, Mbale and Busoga. 128 references.

85157

AUTHORS: National Council on Crime and Delinquency.  
ADDRESS: 44 East 23rd Street, New York, New York 10010  
TITLE: Washington, D. C. juvenile detention needs: report of a survey.  
SOURCEID: New York, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1970. 50 p. \$1.50.

The results of a survey of juvenile detention needs in the District of Columbia are presented. It is concluded that the community's wealth -- its children -- are being damaged by the unreasonable and arbitrary detention controls presently maintained by the juvenile court in the District of Columbia. As long as these obsolete controls exist, and as long as the juvenile court refuses to acknowledge its legal responsibility in the control of juvenile detention, misuse and overuse of detention will prevail. It is the obligation of the court to end the existing misuse of detention. Juvenile court services and police services should be redefined and revised in accordance with guidelines before construction of a new detention facility. Otherwise, the citizens of the District of Columbia will find themselves with an exorbitant capital expenditure which ironically will not produce the desired effect of controlling delinquency. (Author abstract modified)

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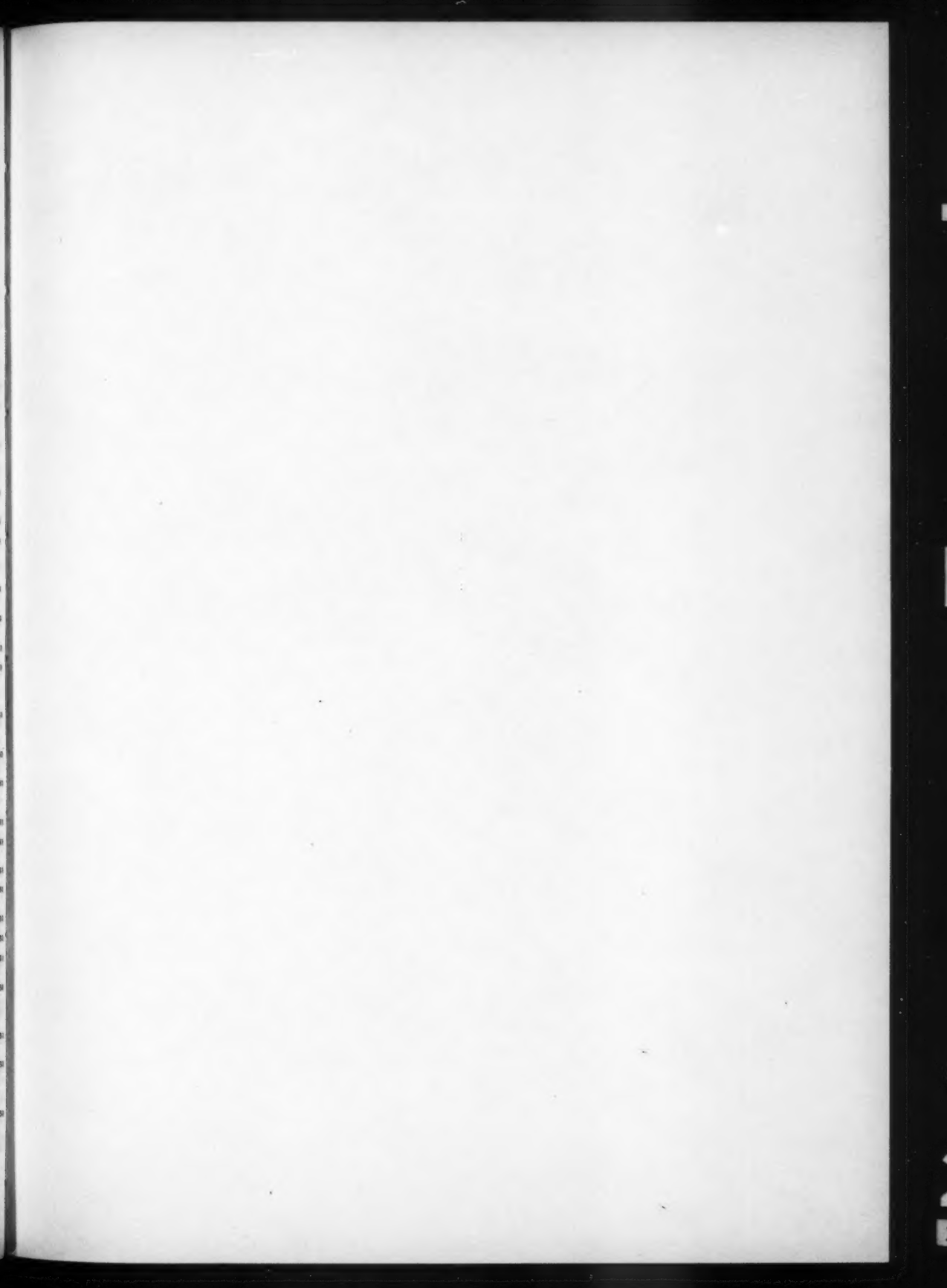
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